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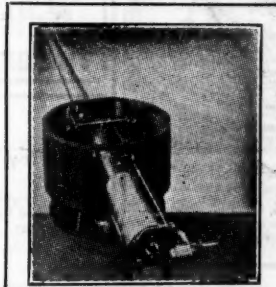
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Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Department and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major
Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten,
N.Y. Col. John V. White.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston,
S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y. Brig. Gen. William A.
Mann.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A.
Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J.
Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Walter K.
Wright, 23d Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Omaha, Nebr. Brig. Gen. George
Bell, jr.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas
F. Davis.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. (Ordered relieved for duty at
Washington with General Staff.)

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen.
Tasker H. Bliss. (Ordered to be relieved from command for
duty on General Staff at Washington.)

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles
M. O'Connor, Cav.

3d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K.
Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J.
Forshing.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major
Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Ar-
thur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Col. S. M.
Foote, C.A.C.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig.
Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen.
Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major
Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D of Washington Bks., D.C.; K
and L in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—ad-
dress Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas;
G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Van Over Barracks,
Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.;
B, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D and H, Texas City, Texas;
C, Valdez, Alaska; I, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, Ft. Shafter,
H.T.—arrived June 1, 1913; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F,
Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L, Ft. William McKinley,
Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910;
G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A, I and L are
field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.; Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2,
Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; Field Hospital No. 3 and Am-
bulance Co. No. 3, Galveston, Texas; Field Hospital
No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley,
Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5,
Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co.
No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Field
Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Am-
bulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon,
Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D
and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston,

Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas;
I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M,
Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—
arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;
Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan,
Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William
McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec.
30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsen-
burg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec.
30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G,
H and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas,
Ariz.; I, Laing's Ranch, N. Mex.; L, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.;
M, Hachita, N. Mex.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D,
G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and
band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Perma-
nent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache,
Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment left Colorado this week for Ft.
Oglethorpe, Ga., its permanent station.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops
A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex.
The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty in Colorado strike zone
since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City,
Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and
entire regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.—except Troops A and
C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle
Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mc-
Intosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L, M and Machine-gun
Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Glint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca,
Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa,
Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield
Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines
—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs.,
D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B,
C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam
Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City,
Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.
6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C,
Douglas, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F,
Eagle Pass, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-
ary, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
21st. Cristobal, C.Z., for
duty at Ft. Randolph.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
23d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl-
and, P.I. Arrived April
1, 1911.

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
39th. On duty as Infantry
at Brownsville, Texas.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th. Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
45th. Ft. Amador, for duty
at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.
50th. Ft. Levett, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
55th. Ft. De Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived May,
1913.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.
64th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
Arrived January, 1913.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
70th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived
March 31, 1912.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
Arrived January 1913.

76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
81st. Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.

82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived
March 4, 1914.

87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
89th. Ft. Williams, Me.
90th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived
April 1, 1911.

91st. Jackson Bks., La.; to
sail from San Francisco
January, 1915, for Hono-
lulu, H.T.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
95th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived
April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Revere, Mass.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Address Ma-
nila. Arrived Dec. 3, 1913.

100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th. Ft. Adams, R.I. H.T.
Arrived June 1, 1913.

105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Ar-
rived July, 1909.

106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
114th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

Coast Artillery bands.—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Wil-
liams, Me.; 3d, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.;
5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft.
Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Mills, Cor-
regidor Island, P.I.; 10th, Ft. Warren, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G.
Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Rosecrans,
Cal.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
119th. Ft. Sherman, Panama.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
127th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
128th. On border patrol duty
as Infantry. Address
Brownsville, Texas.

129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
138th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
142d. Ft. Wint, Grande Isl-
and, P.I. Arrived Sept. 3,
1911.

143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.
Arrived June 1, 1913.
144th. Ft. Amador for duty
at Ft. Grant, Canal Zone.
145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
161st. Ft. Baker, Cal.
162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
164th. On border patrol duty
as Infantry. Address
Brownsville, Texas.

165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
170th. On duty as Infantry
on Texas border. Address
Brownsville, Texas.
*Mine companies.

Infantry.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived
March 30, 1911.

3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Mad-
ison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York Nov. 15
for station in the Canal Zone, with station at Empire.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platoon.
Cuartel de Espana, Manila; E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge,
Laguna; I and L, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal. Regiment ar-
rived in Philippines March 4, 1912.

9th Inf.—On border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone.
Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

12th Inf.—Co. D, Yuma, Ariz.; remainder of regiment,
Nogales, Ariz.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila
—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed
in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M and
Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

(Continued on page 707.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE LAW OF NEUTRALITY.

The question of our obligations as neutrals has arisen many times in our history. Following the Civil War, in the year 1872, Congress undertook an inquiry into the sale to France of arms left over from our Civil War. In considering the subject at that time the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL asserted that the Government in selling contraband of war violated no neutrality whatever, quoting Byrneshoeck in support of this statement.

During President Washington's administration, when the French Revolution was in full vigor, and at the same time France was at war with Great Britain, the British Minister, Mr. Hammond, objected to the export of arms to France by our citizens, or from our ports by French citizens. In reply Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State, wrote his celebrated letter of May 25, 1793, in which it was held that the right of our citizens "to make, vend, and export arms," which were mechanical and commercial callings, was one which a foreign war could not take away. If our citizens exported arms on their own account they did it subject to capture and condemnation by belligerents. This is clearly laid down in "Wheaton's International Law."

Again, on Aug. 4, 1793, Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, issued a circular to revenue officers, instructing, among other things, that: "The purchasing and exporting, by way of merchandise, any articles commonly called contraband, being generally warlike instruments and military stores, are free to all parties." President Washington, at the next session of Congress, in December, 1793, communicated his proclamation, despatches and circulars, and his policy as to neutrality was approved. A legal authority says: "The course pursued by Washington and his Cabinet in sustaining neutrality and impartiality has received the commendation of the masters of public law in all nations." In 1796 the Hon. Charles Lee, of Virginia, then Attorney General of the United States, delivered an opinion on neutrality in which he declared that an enemy may come into the territory of a neutral nation and there purchase and thence remove any article whatsoever, even instruments of war, is a law of nations long and universally established. Forfeiture of the goods and ship is the penalty annexed to such acts by the law of nations. In 1819, when the British neutrality or foreign enlistment act became a law, the advocates of the bill in Parliament, especially Mr. Canning, passed the highest eulogium upon the American system of neutrality as initiated by Washington and interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Wheaton holds that "a trade in contraband the neutral is not bound to prevent, but a belligerent may cut it off by cruising the seas, and by blockading his enemies' ports." "The reason for the rule," we are told, "is that the capital and industry of the world are deeply and permanently involved in making, raising, and transporting for sale or consumption all articles, whether usable in war or not; and articles which all courts, treaties, and writers admit to be always contraband when destined to an enemy's port are still also articles of utility and even necessity in peace." The interests of peace permit the carrier to transport contraband goods, while the interests of war permit the belligerent to capture the goods in their passage on the high seas, and convert them to his own use.

This is the law as expounded by the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of the *Bermuda* and in the case of the *Santisima Trinidad*, in which they said: "That the citizens of a neutral state are not forbidden from sending munitions of war to foreign ports for sale. This is a

commercial adventure which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which exposes the persons engaged in it only to the penalty of confiscation."

And again in the case of the *Alerta v. Moran*:

"That a neutral nation may, if so disposed, grant permission to both belligerents to equip their vessels of war within her territory, without any breach of her neutral character."

New Firing Regulations for Small Arms adopted for the U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Naval Militia, which took effect Jan. 1 of this year, are being issued by the Navy Department. They supersede Part 5 of the Landing Force and Small Arms Instruction, U.S. Navy, 1912. The new regulations are the handiwork of Capt. William C. Hardee, U.S.M.C., one of the greatest experts in small arms practice in the country, and who has paid great attention to the promotion of small arms practice and has successfully captained teams in competition. The regulations prepared under the direction of Captain Hardee are concise and intensely human. "The purpose of all firing," say the regulations, "is to promote the art of using arms, to develop methods for improving that art, and to promote the development of small arms material. All rules and decisions which do not tend to that purpose, or to expediency, and which uselessly annoy, restrict or inconvenience are forbidden. The use of flags to indicate force and direction of wind, wind clocks, orthotics and other aids to firers is permitted." Another particular rule is that any kind of sight, peep, open, telescope or other improvised sight may be used in all firing, and the alteration or substitution of sights or other accessories to the rifle, with a view to making it more accurate and efficient, is permitted and encouraged. The aim of these Firing Regulations is simply to produce practical results rather than go into elaborate rules, and the shooter after he becomes competent is permitted to fire almost from any position from which he can get the best results. A man can shoot from a squatting position, if he so desires, or from a kneeling position. In the standing position he is allowed to shoot in a variety of ways, as best suits the firer. He can kneel on both knees or he can kneel on the right knee or left knee. In shooting from a standing position, using a post rest, he can rest either the rifle or the arm against the post, or he can rest the left knee against the post. In shooting sighting down behind a parapet he can use a variety of positions, the same as when kneeling. The same rules obtain in shooting with a pistol. The Firing Regulations are of pocket size and contain sixty-four pages, with a number of illustrations and index, and is a very valuable little work. The information on the automatic pistol is of particular value.

The poet Heine said: "It is not we who master our ideas. It is the ideas that master us, and they drive us into the arena where as gladiators we must fight for them." It is in that way that Representative A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has been caught up by the great idea of national defense. It was his resolution introduced some months ago in Congress for an inquiry into our military unpreparedness which has done so much to usher in the present nation-wide discussion of military matters. From a very indifferent speaker who could not stir his audiences, Mr. Gardner finds himself transformed into an orator who can keep his listeners very wide-awake from the moment he begins to speak. He thus refers to the metamorphosis wrought by the championing of a big thought: "Oh, you preachers of the doctrine of national humility, if any one of you for a moment thinks that the people of this country agree with you that we ought to be undefended, I should be glad to have you accompany me on my speaking tour in March and debate the question with me on the same platform. A few minutes' observation of your audience would convince you of your mistake. I know what I am talking about for I have already tried several experiments in that line. In 1910, two years before the Progressive bolt from the Republican party, my majority over all Congressional opponents was 5,000. This fall it leaped upward to 12,000."

This tremendous gain in his vote Mr. Gardner cannot account for except on the theory that the people are alive to the necessity of national military preparation. "I am not eloquent," he continues. "I have not even the sublime gift of gab. Hitherto I have never been able to make an audience applaud me more than a small fraction of a small second. Hitherto I never in my life felt the glowing consciousness that an audience wanted me to continue. But on this question of national defense I have got my audiences going as if I were William Jennings Bryan talking prohibition to a convention of patent medicine dealers. Never before in my life have I had my listeners behave as if they were paid a dollar a clap, and I confess I like the new sensation. So I just give you fair warning, if anyone of you pacific members of Congress wants to challenge me to a joint debate in the month of March before any audience, black, white, yellow or pink, I am at your service, and you won't have to give me any gate receipts or honorarium or any other of the fifty-seven different varieties of 'high-brow' pickings either." Needless to say, none of the champions of defenselessness will accept this challenge. On the contrary, they will keep out of range of the Massachusetts Congressman and fire off argumentative howitzers in the shape of resolutions and peace pamphlets. In the

new anti-armament league there are some well known platform speakers and debaters. It would be very interesting, indeed, if some of them could be induced to accept this challenge of Mr. Gardner, for they might learn more in the course of that discussion than they had ever known before about national defense. However, there is this always to be said, as Secretary of War Garrison remarked in his last annual report, that one cannot conceive any arguments or statements that would affect a certain type of mind, the kind that ridicules the necessity of national defense. This is the type of mind possessed by our amiable Secretary of State who, fresh from the perfumed precincts of sentimental Chautauquas, announces that we could raise an army of one million for the President over night. Such men might be talked to till the crack of doom without any impression being made upon their self-satisfying ignorance. Other members of Congress in want of a good live subject with which to interest their constituents will do well to consider what Mr. Gardner has gained by bringing home to the members of his district the military needs of the Republic.

One of the commonest arguments against increasing the military establishment of the nation is that the cost would grievously add to the present burden of taxation. Senator Lodge, Republican, of Massachusetts, is not worried over the question of cost. He believes that there are ample sources of revenue from which to provide the money necessary. He would simply stop some of the governmental expenditures and curtail waste of public funds until the Services were put upon the right basis. In his speech in the Senate on Jan. 15 on the Army Appropriation bill, to which we briefly referred in our last issue, Mr. Lodge told some plain truths to his senatorial brethren. He flatly suggested the stoppage of expenditures designed primarily for vote-catching and the applying of them to the Army and Navy. On the question of cost, after giving a strong presentation of the military needs of the nation, Mr. Lodge said: "I know full well that all this will cost money, but I am old-fashioned enough to believe thoroughly in the doctrine in which I was brought up as a boy, the doctrine declared by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney when we were a poor and struggling nation, that we have 'millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' I care little what it costs if we can obtain it. Were it possible in the present state of human nature in the United States, we could obtain this adequate national defense without additional expenditure. Cut off our needless Army posts, cut off our needless navy yards and stations. Lay aside for a few years appropriations for public buildings and river and harbor improvements where they are not needed by the public at large. Drop off all the expenditures which are designed for spots where votes are lying thickest and you will have money enough to provide for a sufficient Army and an adequate Navy without adding to the burden of taxation. If Congress has the vigor of character necessary for such self-denying ordinances, it can provide for our national defense out of existing revenue." Senator Lodge closed this very able speech by showing the absurdity of the claim that preparedness invites war.

Discoursing on the subject of militarism at some length, the Scientific American concludes "that militarism has never existed in the United States, has never threatened to intrude on our national life, and is the very last calamity that could befall us. In no country in the world is there a body of naval and military men, from commander-in-chief down to lieutenant, which is so easy of approach and so courteous in its bearing toward the civilian population as that of the United States. Indeed, the loyal recognition of the predominance of the civil authority is one of the unique characteristics of the military situation in our country. Of all things which we have to fear in America, militarism is the very last. It follows, then, that to brand as militarism the present nation-wide demand that the neglect of the past be made good by increasing our military forces to the modest strength that will give adequate protection against attack of any Power, is not only supremely ridiculous, but is in the highest degree unpatriotic. It is to obscure a vital issue by beloucling it with a term that is not merely misleading, but is positively vicious in its effect."

Munsey's for February publishes an illustrated article on the American Army by Judson C. Welliver, which concludes thus: "Switzerland has succeeded in devising a military plan that seems perfectly adapted to the needs of a democracy. There is in it no menace of the domination of a military caste, such as many anti-militarists have feared in this country. Its experience proves that a democracy may train its whole manhood for the duties of war so that it can be practically exempt from all fear of foreign aggression, and yet be in no danger of militarism. To establish for the United States some system akin to this of Switzerland; to provide a popular and democratic army; to make this nation a military power without making it militaristic, is the earnest desire of many of the students of our present problems. It may be taken for granted that we shall never have a great standing army. That we may have some such organization of Regular Army and adequate reserve, supplemented by a Militia system based on the Swiss model, is the hope of many men prominent in making our national policies. They propose to press the issue until it shall have adequate attention."

Accepting as a fact that such maneuvers as those by which the Napoleonic forces in 1814 won the victories of Champaubert and Montmirail would be impossible to-day because of the aeroplane and radio communications disclosing the movements of the enemy, the Infantry Journal, however, does not conclude that "mobility and interior lines have lost their value and that the contest of the masses of to-day must result in a tactical statement or a combat whose issue will be decided by attrition or exhaustion." On the contrary, it holds that improvement in the service of formation must increase the value of mobility. The smaller the handicap available for maneuver, the greater must be the rapidity of movement, the more perfect the means of communication and transport, and the greater the value of a position that will permit rapid movement to the different points on the line of battle. More thorough preparation of the movement must be made, advantage of darkness must be taken. Railroad and motor traction will also contribute to mobility. Great advantage will accrue to the party whose dispositions enable him to move his reserves to decisive points more rapidly than his adversary. It is as true to-day as in the days of Napoleon that "la victoire est aux armées qui manoeuvrent" (victory is won by armies that maneuver). Only the form and conditions have changed. In cases like that of the two antagonists now facing each other on the line of the Aisne, with their flanks resting on impassable obstacles, the maneuver will necessarily take place in the rear of the battle line and will tend to increase its density rather than to prolong it or give rise to operations in a new locality. "It will be none the less effective. For maneuver is the true expression of initiative and of the spirit of the offensive; it is the means of effecting economy of force as opposed to its stupid application at all points of the battle line. We fancy that when the curtain of the battle of the Aisne is lifted it will show as victor the one of the two adversaries who has known how to impose his initiative by maneuver and limit the activity of his opponent to a passive conformity to his own."

In his scheme for a reserve volunteer army Lieut. Col. W. H. Whigham, 1st Cav., Illinois National Guard, organizes the land forces of the United States into the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, the National Guard, the National Guard Reserve and the Volunteer Reservists (under Federal authority only). By paying the reservists of the Army and the National Guard and the Volunteer reservists each \$15 a month, the Illinois statistician works out a total of 36,000 Army reservists, costing yearly \$990,000; 51,840 National Guard reservists, costing \$1,425,600, and twelve divisions of Volunteer reservists, or 222,396, costing \$8,481,360, a total expenditure of \$11,500,000 for 310,236 reservists of the three kinds. Under the present rate of discharge from the Army and the National Guard it would take approximately eight years to complete the organization. Adding the reservists to the Regular Army and the National Guard, there would thus be a trained force of more than half a million men to draw on at an annual expense less than the cost of insurance to protect the sum of \$6,570,000,000, which Colonel Whigham figures out to be the one-fourth of the cost of the Civil War plus one-fourth of the pensions paid and the interest on those two sums. The sale of unnecessary military posts and reservations would more than pay for the purchase price of maneuver grounds requisite to carry out his scheme. The full details of this plan of providing a reserve are set forth in the January Cavalry Journal.

Expressing a fear that ill regulated military training in schools might interfere with the attainment of scholarship, Dr. Thomas S. Baker, headmaster of the Tome School at Port Deposit, Md., in an interview in the Times in the course of a visit to New York city, says that in so important a thing as military training the schools should follow a carefully considered scheme on which the Secretary of War, the General Staff and representative schoolmen would be willing to put the stamp of their approval. Dr. Baker believes that some Americans advocate military training in the schools as a sort of concession to the demand for a larger Army "although such training is not going to solve the problem of our unpreparedness." In a time of national peril there could not be much dependence placed upon an army whose training had consisted merely in the casual drilling which could be done in connection with school work. "Neither in Germany nor in France," says Dr. Baker, "is any effort whatever made to combine military and scholastic training. The boy works intensively on his books when at school, and when he is mustered into the army he works intensively at his military education. There it has been found best to do one thing at a time and do that thing well." Dr. Baker does not question the benefits to boys of military drill, in improving their carriage, their physique, etc., but he believes that no step should be taken without obtaining the best military advice, which should be balanced with the opinions of the best trained schoolmen. "After that, if it should be deemed wise to adopt such a system as has been proposed, it should form part of a well considered and complete scheme of national defense."

It is not every day that the seeker after soldier recruits is advised to go to a religious body to learn the secret of attracting them, but such is the advice given by Major Joseph K. Nichols, 1st Inf., Penn. N.G., in discussing the question of handling recruits in the National Guard. He says that the Y.M.C.A., which he considers the most successful agency in getting men into its ranks, has an important lesson for the Organized Militia. The plan of the Association is based on the idea that different men have different tastes. It endeavors by having a variety of things going on to appeal to each taste possessed by the average man. If each of five different forms of amusement appeal to ten men, there are fifty men interested. The company commander should see to it that each form of activity in the company, whether in the line of athletics or as amusement, yields proper results for the time and money expended. Blindly giving smokers, dances, entering athletes, etc., produces no results and wastes time and money. A form of amusement that may bring success in one company may spell failure in another, owing simply to the difference in the tastes of the men. Major Nichols takes decided ground against the practice of keeping new men

from going to camp with a regiment. He would permit companies to enlist men up to the day of departure for camp, provided there is segregation of all men whose military knowledge is not sufficient to enable them to participate in maneuvers. These should be placed in a recruit company for proper instruction. Two arguments for this plan are (1) that the newspaper interest in the summer camp creates a desire on the part of many men to enlist and gives the company commander an opportunity to fill all his vacancies and replace undesirable men and (2) that eight days' instruction in a recruiting company in camp would be equivalent to an average winter's work in the armory. The importance of their work is not often impressed upon the non-commissioned officers. The success of a company depends more often upon the non-coms. than is generally supposed. The captain that obtains proper non-coms. has practically insured the success of the company. Much of the unpopularity of camps is due to the fact that the men are not allowed proper opportunity for play particularly after taps. The enlisted men should be encouraged to speak out as to the needs of the organization at the civil meeting of the company. Then is the time for the commanding officer to meet the men face to face for an interchange of ideas for the upbuilding of the company.

On the subject of Army bands a chief musician writes: "A competent bandmaster is always a good soldier, and chief among his soldierly qualities is his administrative ability. The drum major, a soldier, should also be a musician that a sympathetic bond may exist between himself and the other members of his band. The musical and non-musical duties may be, and are, separated, but no such division may be made between military and so-called non-military duties—simply for the reason that every duty that a band performs under proper authority is a military duty. Yet it is on such premises that the common practice of dividing authority between the bandmaster and the drum major obtains. Pursuing such practice to its logical conclusion, we find in effect: a military organization, whose commander is absent, administered by two men of totally different ideas, temperament and purpose. Look at the broken line that attempts to divide the musical and the non-musical. In one place the musical side projects into the non-musical territory; likewise, at another place, the non-musical crowds the musical—and all the time the champions of division are shaking sticks at each other. When a concert dove-tails into a fatigue detail, the result may be imagined. That one competent man could do the work better than two, is self evident; and as it is impossible to do without the bandmaster, he is the logical man. In some regiments the bandmaster is given full control. The results are invariably good, but not as good as they might be, were he permitted more initiative. That, however, can only be remedied by legislation."

"We all know what a stickler the late Lord Roberts always was for certain essentials in army training, abstemiousness, the health and comfort of the men, discipline, drill and marksmanship," says the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, "but the greatest of these is marksmanship. Repeatedly during his campaign in favor of the rifle Lord Roberts entered the competitions himself, and a day or two before he left India forever, at the age of sixty, he gave a display of ten-pegging which astounded all beholders. Ten years of incessant insistence had enabled him to say with truth that 'the bulk of our infantry in India are now infinitely more efficient in a musketry sense than were the select marksmen of regiments at the time of the Afghan war.' He taught the virtues of open formation, spoke up for the supply of rifles to cavalry, and warned artillery commanders that 'good effect can seldom be expected from artillery fire at ranges over 4,000 yards, apart from the danger of shooting your own infantry for want of identification.' After the Boer war he insisted on greater mobility, on everything that could improve the status of the soldier and his standard of living, and on improved professional education for our officers. There is a remarkable parallel or two between our position in 1900 and in 1914, and in some respects we are hardly more prepared now than we were before, though we are more completely awake."

The Reading (Pa.) Herald of Jan. 23 was perhaps in error when it said that "Uncle Sam's Army will be augmented by three new recruits through the leniency displayed by Judge Endlich and Judge Wagner in passing sentence on four youthful offenders in court this morning." Three young men were arraigned on the charge of stealing brass. Their counsel pleaded that it was the boys' first offense, and that they had made application to enter the Army. The freedom granted by the court to the youths does not mean by any means that they are to become recruits. Long ago the Reading judges should have learned that the Army is not a reformatory. When these young men appear before the recruiting officer they will find that their moral standing will count for a great deal, and that the United States Army is not so badly in need of soldiers that it can afford to be held up before the community as an alternative to a jail sentence. If the Reading Herald correctly gives the attitude of the local judges, they are in need of some wholesome enlightenment as to the duty and the functions of the United States Army. Nowhere in the scheme of things can there be found a justification for the assumption that the people pay for the support of an Army that it may be a pleasant sort of detaining place for moral delinquents.

On one page of its issue of Jan. 24 the New York Sun gives a St. Louis despatch saying: "Merchants and manufacturers of the United States will not sell rifles, artillery or ammunition to the belligerent nations, not because it is a violation of international law, but because the United States Government has intimated to the firms receiving orders for such supplies that if the orders are filled it may prohibit their export. This was the gist of an interview from Archibald Johnston, vice president of the Bethlehem Steel Company." On the next page of the same issue the Sun says: "Two 16-inch cannon left New York yesterday under consignment to Harland and Wolff, the Belfast shipbuilders, on board the Cunard liner Transylvania for Liverpool. These cannon were said to be part of an order recently obtained in England by Charles M. Schwab and were made by the Bethlehem Steel Company. A steel turret for a battleship was shipped with the big guns. Each of the

guns measured fifty-three feet in length and the breech was five feet in diameter. The weight of each is seventy-three tons. It was said that the Transylvania would be escorted from Sandy Hook to Liverpool by a British cruiser that was lying off the Hook."

In an open letter to the Chicago Peace Society Mr. William F. Brewster, of Chicago, scores that society for its numerous sins and shortcomings, saying in conclusion: "As a volunteer in 1861, I assert that neither in the Civil nor any other war, have the untrained volunteers been effective, against regularly trained forces. It was the discipline of actual service which made the volunteers eventually the equal of any troops. If your society honestly desires a continuous peace, let it earnestly second the endeavors of those who (knowing the real facts) are trying to provide better national defenses. 'Only fools and children are not afraid.' The complacency and self-adulation of the pacifists is an apt illustration of 'the blindness of virtue' and the 'valor of ignorance.' The time is coming, nor long remote, when those now basking in a fool's paradise of false security, will be execrated for their neglect."

In an address delivered in Philadelphia Jan. 23 Secretary Daniels said: "Since March 4, 1913, the wages of the employees in the navy yards of the United States have been increased an average of 6.1 per cent. At the present time the volume of work on new vessels building in navy yards is greater than ever before in the history of the country. There are now building at the New York Navy Yard two 32,000-ton battleships, the Arizona and California; at the Mare Island Navy Yard two 14,500-ton fuel-oil ships, the Kanawha and Maumee, and a 1,100-ton destroyer; at the Boston Navy Yard a fleet supply ship of 8,500 tons; at the Philadelphia Navy Yard a fleet transport of 10,000 tons; at the Portsmouth Navy Yard a seagoing submarine; at the Norfolk Navy Yard a tug, and at the Charleston Navy Yard a tug; while at various yards there are numerous coal and oil barges and other small craft under construction."

"Does anyone suppose," asks the Chicago Journal, "that raw Militia, like those that ran away at Blandensburg when only nineteen out of 5,000 had been killed and wounded, could stop such rushes of trained soldiers as the Germans made at the Yser, as the French made at Charleroi, as the Japanese made at Liao Yang? Will anyone, save a lunatic or a pacifist professor, maintain that city volunteers, who never lived outdoors in their lives, and who had no time for a preliminary hardening, could stand up to the hardships of a winter campaign like that now going on in Poland? It is time to quit spilling oratorical platitudes on the subject of national defense; time to take the matter out of peanut partisan politics; time to act, and to act with an eye single to the safety of the American republic."

Mr. Clifford P. Smith, of Boston, objects to a recent reference to the "practice of Christian Science as a method of ignoring disagreeable facts," saying: "It is true that Christian Science does not concede the same reality to evil, whether as cause or effect, as it does to facts which attest the presence and power of good. Indeed, Christian Science is a way of thinking and living based on God as the only cause or creator. But this does not mean that it teaches its students to ignore the events or condition which indicate the presence or power of evil. It teaches them to regard such 'facts' as spurious, destructible, and in a scientific sense unreal." Perhaps some of our readers more astute than we are may be able to distinguish the difference between the two statements.

"A long while ago," writes a correspondent of the Chicago News, "a Russian grand duke said this country reminded him of a man lying drunk in a gutter, his pockets bulging with money, rich and defenseless, a temptation to every criminal. If the testimony of high naval and army officers given recently is of any value this country is a temptation to any country with a good army and navy, which would like to secure of us a cash indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 or do to New York what was done to Belgium. To continue to tempt Providence as this nation has is foolhardy and insane, and the greatest promoters of war in this country are those who would continue this condition and have us lock the barn after the horse had been stolen."

At four p.m. April 2 the population of the United States will have reached and passed the hundred million mark, according to C. D. Sloane, geographer of the Census Bureau, who estimates the population at that hour will be 100,000,059. J. S. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury Department, however, calculates the population will be 100,016,000 on Feb. 1 and that the hundred million mark would be reached on Jan. 27 or 28. The disagreements in the estimates arise from the different systems of computation employed by the two statisticians.

Report from Peking to the London Times says that the most important recent development in China is a movement to awaken the military spirit of the people and that a model army is in process of formation. President Yuan Shih-kai heads the movement, and in the ranks are the educated men of the nation. Even officers of the Regular Army are serving as privates in the model body. The correspondent thinks that this is certainly the most important movement since the republic was established.

The attitude of Japanese in Hawaii toward this country is indicated by the fact that a Japanese swindler succeeded in obtaining various sums of money from prominent Japanese residents of Honolulu, doctors and merchants, on the representation that he was a cousin of Prince Nozu and that he was a Honolulu Japanese secret service man, to furnish information to his government relative to the fortifications on Oahu.

"I must have the JOURNAL," writes an officer of the Navy. "It is a great pleasure to read your sane, sensible and accurate accounts of the European war after being bored by some of the hysterical outbursts of the lay press."

A NAVAL SYMPOSIUM.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the very great increase in the interest shown by the public in the Army and Navy and the disposition to seek information concerning them and their necessities. An illustration is found in the fact that the Efficiency Society of New York made its last dinner at the Biltmore, New York, Jan. 25, the occasion for the presentation by three experts of the facts relating to our Navy. As to the ability of these experts to enlighten their audience there can be no question. They were Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., President of the Naval War College; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Richard H. Robinson, managing director of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, an officer of twenty-one years' experience in our Navy as a Naval Constructor occupied in designing and superintending the building of some of the most important of our modern vessels of war.

The Efficiency meeting was presided over by Norman Hapgood, who confined himself to happily introducing the speakers in a few brief words, leaving them to occupy the time. We regret we have not the space to publish the whole of the addresses to which the Efficiency Society had the pleasure of listening.

"On one point I am sure there will be no difference of opinion," said Admiral Knight, "that if we are to have a Navy at all it should be as efficient as it possibly can be made. And everyone who knows anything about the Navy knows that this is not its present condition. I am not one of those who hold that it is altogether inefficient. Unsatisfactory as conditions are, it would be very easy to exaggerate them.

"There is much about the Navy that is splendidly efficient, but as a whole it is far less efficient than it can and ought to be. Our ships are fine. Our officers are capable, industrious and ambitious. Our enlisted men are the equals of those in other navies. But efficient ships and officers and men do not alone make an efficient navy. They must be welded into an efficient whole by a unity of organization and administration and purpose which co-ordinates their capabilities and directs their efforts toward a common end. Here is the first point at which we are lacking. We are lacking also in that harmonious composition of the fleet which is needed to give to every element of it the support that it needs from other elements. And we are lacking to a marked degree in absolutely essential facilities for the care and preservation of our ships, especially in the matter of drydocks.

"Finally, we are lacking in efficient organization of the personnel. Here, so far as officers are concerned, the conditions are altogether deplorable.

"One particularly unfortunate feature about the application of the policy of 'economy first' in naval expenditures is that it has often been invoked to prevent a small appropriation which would have added many times its own cost to the value of those items for which money was cheerfully appropriated.

"The statement often is made that naval officers themselves do not know what they need. There are naturally, among naval officers, differences of opinion regarding what the strength of the Navy should be and regarding the types of which it should be composed. But the country has in the General Board a body of mature and experienced officers, whose recommendations from year to year have been consistent with each other and consistent with the best naval sentiment."

Admiral Knight explained the lack of our Navy in various forms of naval construction, especially dwelling upon our weakness in submarines, our necessity for fuel ships and scouts, lack of which seriously cripples the Navy. The deficiencies of our naval station at Guantanamo were pointed out, and our false economy in building the largest and finest fighting ships in the world and then balking at the comparatively trifling cost of providing the officers and men to make them fully efficient.

"War is the one thing in the Navy Department," says Admiral Knight, "for which no arrangement is made. There are seven bureaus in the Department, each with clearly defined duties; there is not a word about keeping the Navy in readiness for war or conducting war after it begins. Nowhere is it said, 'This bureau will be responsible for the preparation of war plans and for the conduct of war.'"

"How shall it be remedied? The answer is, I think, by the creation in the Navy Department of a Division of Strategy and Operations, preferably not co-equal with the present bureaus, but superior to them and standing between them and the Secretary. This arrangement would be a recognition of the fact that all the activities of the present bureaus should lead up to the Secretary through a channel which co-ordinates them all and directs them toward war efficiency." He said the duties of this bureau should correspond to the duties of the General Staff of the Army and the First Lord of the British Admiralty, and paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

The diners had an idea when Admiral Fullam began that his was to be a humorous speech because he said that naval officers were always to be found on the side of women, because like them the Navy men cannot vote. Then he followed this up by saying that judging from history the only persons not competent to talk about the Army or Navy or to speak for the military and naval establishment are Army and Navy officers. Lawyers and doctors and Congressmen and such were competent.

"You get the idea from reading about it that the United States is mainly composed of natural born admirals and generals," he commented. He recalled that in the 138, or nearly 139, years of the United States it has actually been at war thirty-one years, or it has had one year of war for every three years, and he did not count the Indian wars, except Florida.

"The people of the United States," said Admiral Fullam, "are not one-half as patriotic as they think they are, and not one-tenth as patriotic as they ought to be. For when we consider the struggle made by a few thousand Boers and that made by the 3,000,000 men who took part in the American Revolution it is impossible to regard the rebellion with any great respect. We have avoided large armies for the expense they involve, and yet we have preferred to pay \$4,800,000,000 in pensions for 100 years. This amount would build twenty-five miles of dreadnoughts in columns for battle."

The Admiral showed by references to this country's many wars that there has been "horrible mismanagement, a heavy loss of life and a criminal expense in prolonging them."

"Only the agreeable facts of these struggles," he went on, "are recorded in history—the blunders are left untold.

How many know that George Washington, when unable to obtain results because his men deserted him, was made a dictator by our Congress, that he might recruit sixteen battalions? It is well enough to know we had a dictator, with as much power as a Diaz ever had, but it is also fortunate that it was Washington.

"The Navy has always tried to be an efficiency society, but it must be borne in mind that warmanship is as necessary an element as peacemanship in making statesmanship. In all the United States wars untrained men and an insufficient Army and Navy have been employed. Had these been competent the Civil War would have been ended in six months."

Mr. Robinson's address consisted of an interesting description of naval vessels of different types. He illustrated his remarks by stereopticon views thrown on a screen in a darkened room.

COLLEGE HEADS ON MILITARY TRAINING.

Of twenty-seven college and university heads who sent letters to the New York Times on the subject of students' military training two-thirds favored martial education for students. The collection of these views followed the suggestion of President Hibben, of Princeton, for the training of college men in the science of war. In opposing such training, Dean F. S. Keppel, of Columbia University, New York, says that "we should pay a very high price for our 'preparedness' if by agitation at the present moment we should lose the confidence of Europe in our sincerity and disinterestedness, and with it the weight of our influence in making sure that the terms of the coming peace do not, as they have so often in the past, contain the seeds for new suspicions, hatreds, defensive preparations and ultimate wars."

In the face of such naïveté and innocence of trust in the world-wide influence of the United States, it would seem useless to make any argument whatever. When a man can believe that the conditions of the peace that will conclude this war will be based upon what the United States does or does not think of them, he is living in a palace of happy dreams from which it would be rude to awaken him. The influence of the United States in the determination of the conditions of the peace will have no potency whatever. Peace will be concluded on terms to be settled by the Europeans themselves. After fighting the greatest war known to history, it is not likely that those who have suffered the tremendous costs of the conflict are going to permit their demands on the defeated to be affected in the slightest by the opinions of the United States. Any such concession to the United States, an idle spectator, would be the height of absurdity. The United States cannot make sure that the coming peace will "not contain seeds for new suspicions" no matter whether it has an adequate military establishment or not. These seeds are coexistent with human change. They will cease to come to the surface only when the progress of the human race shall stop. Longfellow's words, "New occasions teach new duties," may be amplified to read, "New occasions breed new suspicions."

Our recent history, even with a negligible army, has not been such as to lead the world to believe we are opposed to all military methods of asserting our rights. Only fifty years separate us from our great Civil War, only sixteen from the Spanish-American War, and not a year has yet passed since our armed forces seized the chief port of Mexico, a proceeding not unattended with bloodshed. The idea that we must keep our Army and Navy down to the minimum lest we destroy our ability to shape the next peace treaty along the lines of American international righteousness represents a holier-than-thou attitude on the part of some mis-educated Americans that can find no warrant for existence in our past history nor in our present tendencies, commercial, political or sociological. If the expansion of our Army and Navy shall do nothing else than to send into deserved eclipse such views as those of Dean Keppel, who is the mere echo of President Butler, of Columbia, it will have started the Republic on the proper road of self-appraisal and self-knowledge. This nation, if it should listen to such dreamers as Dean Keppel and President Butler, would soon become stoop-shouldered under its own load of righteousness. It will be a splendid day for the United States if the present wide discussion of the needs of military preparedness shall make us understand that we are precisely of the same human clay as other peoples and must work out our domestic and international problems along the lines of the world in general, and not with some moral hocus-pocus which has been granted to us by a special dispensation.

It is gratifying to note that in opposition to such views as those of the Columbia dean are to be found among others the opinions of President Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins; President Cavanagh, of Notre Dame; President Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College; President Aley, of the University of Maine; President Stone, of Purdue; President Matheson, of the Atlanta School of Technology; President James, of the University of Illinois; President Avery, of the University of Nebraska; Chancellor McCormick, of the University of Pittsburgh; President Worst, of the North Dakota Agricultural College; President Ellis, of the University of Ohio, and President Schurman, of Cornell. The latter explains the value of college training in military art in the current Everybody's Magazine.

There is one expression in this collection of views that is worth inquiring into. President S. P. Brooks, of the Baylor University, Waco, Texas, says that his institution years ago had a military department which was abandoned because "we did not think the good overcame the bad." In view of the statements of so many of his brother presidents that military training of students gives most excellent results, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be pleased if President Brooks will explain in its columns what had feature in that training caused it to be given up in his university. In sharp contrast to the claim of Mr. Brooks is the statement of President Ellis, of the Ohio University, that if "I could have my way military training would be a compulsory part of the education of every male student not physically incapacitated for such exercise," while President McBride, of the University of Iowa, says: "We have maintained military training, under charge of an officer of the Regular Army detailed by the War Department, and have found it very serviceable in many ways for forty years." President Schurman, while disavowing all sympathy with an aggressive policy toward other nations, says: "I am a firm believer in the intrinsic value of military training even apart from its utility to the public in time of war." President Schurman knows what he is commending, as Cornell is one of sixty-five universities and colleges which prescribe military training for the students. Evidently he is not

aware of those evil features of which the Texas president speaks.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Brig. Gen. T. M. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, contributes an interesting paper on Gen. George H. Thomas in the January-February number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution. General Thomas was the first colonel in the Regular Army to whom General Anderson reported, and his paper is chiefly occupied with interesting anecdotes concerning General Thomas. General Thomas was among the group of officers which includes Ord, Canby, Robert Anderson, Ramsey, Meigs, Buford, William Hayes, Sprig Carroll, J. J. Reynolds, Pope, Getty, Farrar, Craighill, Buffington, John Newton and Farragut of the Navy, who were under more or less suspicion on account of their Southern birth. Among General Anderson's anecdotes are the following:

"At the beginning the line of cleavage seemed sectional. When Mr. Stanton dated back Rosecrans's commission to justify his being given the command of the Army of the Cumberland over Thomas he said, 'Let the Virginian wait!' Well, he did not wait long until he turned defeat into victory at Stone River and broke the tide of rebellion as the Rock of Chickamauga.

"The day before the rebels opened fire on Fort Sumter Capt. John Pope delivered a lecture before the Cincinnati Literary Club, of which I was then a member. Captain Pope explained mathematically that Sumter could not be taken. The next day I called at the house of Gen. George B. McClellan. He was then general manager of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and I stated with much satisfaction what Captain Pope had said. McClellan dispelled my enthusiasm by telling me that Sumter was filled with inflammable material and could not hold out against a bombardment for two days. I knew that would be followed by war, and enlisted at once as a private in the Ohio Volunteers. When I was soon after commissioned in the 5th Cavalry General McClellan, who had been appointed a major general of Volunteers, offered to give me a position on his staff. But with this flattering offer he asked me if I had any military training. I had to confess I had not. Then he asked me who was the colonel of my regiment. When I told him that his name was George H. Thomas he said at once that he was one of the best officers in the Army, and that if I wished to become an efficient officer I had better report to him. Then I had, of course, to decline the staff appointment and soon after reported to Colonel Thomas at Chambersburg, Pa. Mr. John Sherman had come there at that time as an honorary member of General Patterson's staff, and introduced me to my colonel. This secured me a polite reception, yet I was met with the rather startling question, 'Can you ride?' I was the second civil appointment that reported to Thomas, and the question came as the first that reported got thrown from his horse in the ride down from Carlisle barracks. How anyone could be thrown by the Pennsylvania horses the old 5th Cavalry were given as remounts is hard to understand.

"In October, 1861, a New York regiment mutinied, claiming that their terms of enlistment had expired, and taking the law in their own hands announced their intention of seizing a railroad train and leaving camp with it. Accordingly they marched down to a railroad siding at Point of Rocks, going into camp one night purposing to seize a train in the morning. It so happened that General Thomas's brigade was in camp there. So the mutinous regiment was transferred to his brigade and it was left to him to settle with the mutineers. This is what happened: The discontented element stacked their arms in one regimental line. At peep of day they were getting their breakfast. At this interesting period Thomas stepped into their midst and announced that he had a few words to say. An average American crowd is always willing to hear a speech, so a large crowd gathered around him. He raised his cap above his head, and on this signal a battery of artillery came action front on one side, Kent's Bucktail regiment marched on the other and the 8th Cavalry dashed between the mutineers and their guns. Then Thomas made his speech. 'There is your train,' he said, as a train stopped on the siding. 'I will give you five minutes to decide whether you will go back to duty or to Dry Tortugas!' All but twenty decided to return to duty."

MILITARY TRAINING AT NORWICH.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of the Cavalry of New York and Vermont, has made a report to the Division of Militia Affairs, in which he says:

"The Militia Cavalry of Vermont, one squadron composed exclusively of students at Norwich University, stands in a class by itself, and should be considered separately. The national policy of dependence on citizen soldiery in time of war finds its best support in this school. That policy will depend for success on our ability to supply trained troop leaders for the Volunteers. While such organizations as the New York Cavalry are training many along this line, this school in Vermont is prominent in doing so. All of its graduates are well grounded in the military art, and have had a large measure of practical experience in all the details of field service.

"Their students, averaging about the same age as the West Point cadets, are largely paying their own way through college, none are sons of rich men; all of which lends an atmosphere of earnestness and seriousness to their work which is most advantageous. They are in United States uniform and under military discipline continuously. Practically all drills and military instruction are conducted by cadet officers under the supervision of the Regular Army instructor."

Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., U.S.A., is detailed at Norwich University. Captain Andrews adds that in rifle practice each troop at Norwich qualified far higher than any Infantry company in the state; in field firing problems they attained a percentage on the Regular Army basis well above that required for the classification "Excellent." The cadets are in camp for practical field training ten days each year, mounted on horses furnished by the troops at Fort Ethan Allen. They have many practical field problems, often spending the night in bivouac, doing their own cooking, etc. They maintain about thirty suitable Cavalry horses, play polo, compete at horse shows, and by their own efforts are now raising the money to build a suitable riding hall and stable. In conclusion the report says:

"At present these young men, generally well qualified for volunteer commands in time of war, are lost to the country upon graduation. I recommend that hereafter, while the school maintains its present high standard of efficiency, the commandant be required to report upon

each graduating class, with recommendations as to the suitability of each man for commissioned or other service in the Volunteers, giving an address where each may be reached; and that these recommendations be made a basis for future use of these men in time of need."

PROPOSED NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The Secretary of the Navy Jan. 26 transmitted to Congress the Personnel bill drafted by the board of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt was senior member. The bill covers the Medical, Pay, Construction and Civil Engineer Corps, as well as the line of the Navy. It also embodies the Pay Clerk bill recently submitted to Congress by the Department and makes provision for the advancement of chief warrant officers of all classes. The redistribution of the line is spread over a period of about five years, and when completed the line will consist of 18 rear admirals, 75 captains, 140 commanders, 320 lieutenant commanders, and of such number of lieutenants, lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns as may qualify.

Officers will no longer be subjected to elimination from the line of promotion by a "Plucking Board," but officers being promoted in the order of seniority, those who fail to obtain a mark sufficiently high to entitle them to one of the limited number of vacancies being transferred to the active reserve list.

In regard to the staff corps the board has made the number of officers with the rank of commander twice that of the number of officers with the rank of captain, the increase in the lower rank being spread over a period of roughly five years. Officers of the staff corps are advanced in rank to lieutenant commander with the officer of the line of the same date of precedence. The bill also provides for the elimination of the less fit in the staff corps, and their transfer to the active reserve list. The elimination in the line begins in the grade of lieutenant, while in the staff corps it is first taken up in the grade of lieutenant commander.

With respect to chief warrant officers, those who demonstrate their superiority over their brother officers are, in the proportion applied to the line and staff corps, advanced to the rank of master boatswain, etc. As an additional means of attaining the highest grades in their specialty masters of all classes may qualify and be commissioned in the line of promotion with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of their specialty, whether that be the line, the Pay, Construction or Medical Corps.

The report of the Personnel Board submitting the proposed bill to Secretary Daniels is as follows:

REPORT OF THE PERSONNEL BOARD.

1. The Board on Increased Efficiency of the Personnel of the Navy submits herewith the draft of a bill to provide for proper distribution of officers of the Navy in the various grades in accordance with the needs of the Service; to insure a uniform flow of promotion; and to give all officers equal opportunity for advancement.

2. The bill abolishes the so-called Plucking Board. In lieu thereof it establishes the principle of promotion by competitive methods and the selection of the most efficient, together with the creation of an active reserve list for those officers not chosen for promotion. Officers placed on this reserve list will continue to render active service, but will not be promoted except for special meritorious services.

3. The competitive method of promotion recognizes three factors: First, professional knowledge; second, the official record of past performances; and third, Service opinion obtained from the recommendations of officers senior in the Service.

4. The paramount problem in all matters relating to personnel is that of fairly disposing of the unavoidable surplus of officers from the lower grades as they pass to and through the upper grades. As to the existence of this surplus, it is sufficient to refer to the fact that the complement of a battleship contains one captain and from ten to fifteen ensigns. The experience of our Navy has shown that out of 150 ensigns fresh from the Naval Academy there will be at the end of thirty-four years but five needed for the grade of rear admiral. The experience of other nations is in substantial agreement. Death and disability will not sufficiently reduce the original numbers; artificial means must, therefore, be resorted to.

5. Under the system we propose a midshipman on entering the Naval Academy becomes a member of a class varying in number from 250 to 300. After four years' work, with the consequent elimination of the least fit, about 150 should be taken into the Service as ensigns at an average age of about twenty-two. After three years' service as ensign a competitive examination will be held, establishing their order of merit. Of the original 150, then reduced by natural causes to about 135, 100 will be continued in the line of the Navy and approximately twenty-five others in the Pay, Construction, Civil Engineer and Marine Corps. The remaining ensigns, approximately ten yearly—those at the bottom—will be honorably discharged with one year's pay, as was the case for many years in the past with surplus midshipmen.

6. The 100 ensigns remaining in the line will be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade). At the end of six years those remaining will be promoted to the grade of lieutenant subject to the usual examinations. They will remain in the grade of lieutenant for a similar period of six years, those remaining will become candidates for promotion. At this point will begin the process of promotion by selection and the transfer to the active reserve list of those not promoted. Normally two out of every three lieutenants will be promoted to the grade of lieutenant commander, and the length of service in this grade is also six years. At the end of that period those remaining will become candidates for promotion to the grade of commander. About one-half will be promoted and the other half transferred to the active reserve list. Those promoted will serve as commanders for six years. About one-half will then be promoted in the same manner to the grade of captain. Seven years is the period of service prescribed for captain, and the class originally composed of 150 ensigns will, on arriving at the top of the list of captains at the end of thirty-four years' service, be reduced to approximately ten on the active list. Of this number five will go up to the grade of rear admiral and the remainder will be placed on the active reserve list.

7. The foregoing outline applies to the normal course after the proposed system is in full operation. Existing

"humps" in the personnel of the Service will take a number of years to smooth out, but it is believed that the process laid down will be carried on with the greatest possible fairness to the officers affected. For a number of years to come the transfers to the active reserve list will be less numerous than when the bill is in full operation, especially transfers from the lower grades.

8. The general principles applied to the line of the Navy have been applied to the various staff corps.

9. In like manner provision is made for the advancement to the grade of master of the most efficient commissioned warrant officers. The board believes that the principle of promotion by selection after fair competition should apply to their case as recommended for all other officers. As a further step all masters who are qualified will enter the line of the various staff corps with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of promotion. This is in addition to the opportunities now afforded by law.

10. This board is directed by the precept creating it not to consider increases in the total number of officers now provided by law and to recommend as small increase in cost as may be practicable. After consideration of practically the entire history of personnel proposals and legislation the board believes that it has arrived at a most economical plan to accomplish the purpose, although efficiency has been the primary consideration.

11. Special attention is invited to the fact that any increase or decrease in the personnel which Congress may desire to make in the future can be effected without change in the general plan.

12. To sum up: The bill provides for proper distribution in grades, for uniform and fair promotion at proper ages without material increase in cost. Detailed estimates of cost, etc., and a discussion of the bill by paragraphs will appear as an appendix to this report.

The report is signed by:—

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, senior member; Victor Blue, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, member; D. W. Taylor, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, member; C. M. Austin, Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, recorder.

NEED OF BATTLE CRUISERS FOR U.S. NAVY.

By Kurt Orbanowski.

Mr. Orbanowski, who is now in this country, is a Russian naval constructor of international reputation, well known to our naval constructors and who knows them equally well by reputation. He was formerly with the Hamburg shipbuilding yard that constructed the German battle cruisers, and he is the designer and builder of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, as well as of the Moltke and of the Von der Tann. When the Russians established the large shipyard on the Gulf of Finland, the Admiralty yard, he was placed at the head of it and he has there designed the latest Russian battle cruisers and dreadnoughts. He is a Pole by birth.—Editor.

The lack of battle cruisers becomes a serious question in the development of the United States naval armament. Without a sufficient number of this type a battleship fleet remains a torso, apt to be attacked at a tactically disadvantageous position by a powerful, adequately equipped enemy. A battle cruiser squadron as a fast division, or fast division wing of the battle line, can, because of superior speed, quickly accumulate power at the enemy's weakest point, attacking head or rear unexpectedly, or repulsing similar attacks of the opponents.

Their strategical value is without doubt. They can cut off and repulse the enemy's scouting forces (cruisers) and throw a complete veil over the movements of their own battle fleet, especially on the high sea, where the use of aircraft is still very limited. Their speed enables them to rush to points of a coast menaced by an enemy's raids, which is especially valuable for a country with such far-extended and double-sided coasts as the United States, with many great industrial towns in reach of attack. Their powerful armament holds the enemy in check until battleships arrive.

The essential qualities of a battle cruiser, according to the above, are heavy guns of the same, or nearly the same, caliber as those of battleships, slightly less in number; slightly less thickness of armor; and high speed. According to the investigations of naval experts, their speed should be twenty-five or thirty per cent.—or at least 5 knots—more than that of the battleship. As battleship speed, up to latest types, was 21 knots, battle cruisers made 26 to 28 knots. The increased speed of new battleships to 22 or 23 knots necessitated an increased speed of 29 to 30 knots for battle cruisers. Higher speeds than these at the present stage of marine engineering, aside from any unexpected developments, cannot be counted upon. Therefore we meet already for solution the problem of the intermediate type of battleship, using oil fuel only, such as the British Queen Elizabeth, or the Italian type, with 25 knots speed.

All these reasons made the leading naval nations (England and Germany) develop battle cruisers along with the dreadnought battleship. Russia and Japan followed the example. Smaller nations, such as Italy and Argentina, adopted the intermediate type of speedy battleships (23 to 25 knots). England's battle cruisers number about thirty per cent. of the number of their battleships, even if we take into account the intermediate between the Elizabeth type (25 knots). There are 4 Invincibles, 4 Lions, 2 New Zealand and Australia, altogether 10; against 23 dreadnoughts (21-23 knots) and 5 intermediate dreadnoughts (25 knots)—altogether 28; plus 1 Queen Elizabeth (27,000 tons) and 3 Royal Sovereigns (25,300 tons), now building.

Germany has 7 battle cruisers (1 Von der Tann, 2 Goeben, 1 Seydlitz, 1 Derfflinger, 2 Luetzow); against 17 dreadnought battleships (4 Nassaus, 4 Heligolands, 5 Koenigs, 4 Kaisers); besides 1 battle cruiser and 1 dreadnought building; i.e., nearly forty per cent. of the number of their battleships. Russia's naval program proposes a similar proportion, i.e., battle cruisers one-third of their battleships. She has already 4 big units of 33,000 tons (29 knots) on the stocks.

If we apply these proportions to the United States Navy Battleship Fleet of 12 dreadnoughts ready and building, and add the two of this year's and probably two others of next year's program, the United States Navy should build or have in building until 1916 at least one squadron of four or taking in account the special geographical conditions of the United States—better 2 squadrons of 8 battle cruisers, to be a really efficient defending force for this country. That would add about 60 to 120 million dollars or 20 to 40 million each year for the next three years to the naval expenses.

But if we consider that even little Japan has already a battle cruiser squadron (Kongo class) in commission

or in building, the United States representatives should, in view of the terrible events of the other side, think of the old war cry of their predecessors of the old Roman republic:

"Caveant consules ne quid detrimenti res publica habeat."

PRES. HIBBEN FAVORS MILITARY TRAINING.

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, spoke at the annual dinner of the Princeton Alumni Association of Montclair, N.J., on Jan. 22, outlining what may be regarded as Princeton's attitude on the question of national preparedness for war. Dr. Hibben spoke extemporaneously, and stenographic notes of his address were not taken, but in a fairly accurate way this is what he said, says the New York Evening Post:

"Preparation for an event which pray God may never come to us is not militarism. If the War Department were the Government, that would be militarism; if the War Department dominated the Government, that would be militarism. It is not militarism, it is not fostering militarism, so to prepare our young men that they will go out from our institutions of learning having a ground knowledge of the science of war, the theory upon which battles are conducted and campaigns waged. There are a million and more of our young men to-day who would freely offer themselves to the cause of their country at the first call; but what would their fine spirit avail if they came forth having nothing to give?"

"I am informed upon the highest authority that knowledge necessary to prepare a young man, or body of young men, in the ground-work of military knowledge need not come through drilling with arms, through wearing uniforms, through dress parade and practical tactics, but through instruction in the lecture room. And at present the faculty is considering a request, and will probably grant it, to install such a course at Princeton. It will not be a part of the curriculum; it will not be compulsory; students may elect it as they please. But in event of our taking the proposed action a Regular Army officer will visit Princeton once a week, and will conduct the course regularly throughout the college year."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

It is reported that the Italian class of 1915 is already with the colors, and Italy has now a substantial army in readiness for emergencies.

The effect of the extra British war tax on beer has been to diminish the consumption of that beverage, but it has also had the unexpected result of increasing the sale of spirits and cider.

The London Times reports that Germany has formed certain units called "Feldbataillions," which are maintained behind the front and to which recruits of the 1914 class are sent to be trained, also that German companies now consist of a mixture of active soldiers, Landwehr, Landsturm, Ersatz reservists and volunteers.

From the best information attainable it would appear that at the commencement of hostilities against Russia Oct. 29, Turkey had about half a million men with the colors and a quarter of a million more in the depots.

According to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt the medical inspection of the untrained Landsturm in the 9th Army Corps district has shown that 200,000 men are fit to bear arms. These figures do not include the men of the second ban over thirty-nine years of age. The Fremdenblatt remarks that if the twenty-three army corps districts yield only 100,000 men apiece the total is about 2,500,000.

A friend of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL quotes the following from a family letter received this week regarding conditions in Germany: "Our eldest cousin, Johanna, has lost two sons-in-law and one grandson; another son-in-law is severely wounded, as are also other grandsons. Her sister Helene wrote in a very sad strain. She says that music gives them no pleasure now, it only brings forth the tears. There is hardly a family which has not lost a father, son or brother. In spite of their losses, they look confidently to the future, believing in their ultimate success."

A despatch from Copenhagen says the Germans are substituting a kind of soft steel known as Siemens Martin metal for copper in the manufacture of cartridges.

French provisional credits applicable to the first six months of this year amount, reducing francs to dollars, to about \$1,705,052,881 for the general budget and \$94,688,252 for supplementary budgets, according to a statement published in the Paris Journal. The Minister of War's budget, naturally the chief item, is estimated at \$1,260,086,432. The principal sums in the war budget are for artillery materials, aggregating \$294,892,500, and for the subsistence of the troops, \$226,693,184. M. Ribot, minister of Finance, stated at the budget commission meeting that the amount subscribed in France, England and the United States for the recent war loan issue reached three milliards of francs (\$600,000,000). The national war funds now exceed \$540,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 were taken in England. The demand for the six months and twelve months bonds is larger than that for the three months issue. M. Ribot proposes to issue more bonds for which the interest will be not less than five per cent. payable not later than 1925.

The new Almanach de Gotha just published shows that no monarch now holds an honorary title in the Army or Navy of any of his enemies, and that up to now seven German princes have been killed in the war—namely, Princes Frederick and Ernest, of Saxe-Meiningen, Max, of Hesse, Rudolf and Ernest, of Lippe, Wolrath, of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and Henry XLVI., of Reuss.

French statistics of the battlefield show that more than half the wounded are able to return to the battlefield almost at once. Of the others 24.50 per cent. recover sufficiently to be granted leave while 17.50 per cent. are left in the hospital; 3.48 per cent. die of their wounds and 1.46 per cent. are permanently disabled.

Dr. William Osler, who is constantly urging upon British soldiers the importance of typhoid vaccination, in a recently published letter tells them that if the deaths in the wars of the nineteenth century could be counted we should find that more than one-half had been from preventable diseases, such as typhus fever, cholera, malaria, dysentery and enteric. In the South African war the bacilli of disease killed nearly twice as many as did the bullets of the Boers. Among preventable disease, enteric has been the most terrible foe. More

soldiers died of it in South Africa than of wounds. "Enteric is a slow, lingering, disabling disease, every death from which is a reproach to the nation. Fortunately, sanitary science has made it comparatively rare in this country, but it is not always possible in campaigns to take all the necessary precautions, and we know that at present the disease prevails extensively in parts of northwest France and in Belgium."

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, under the command of Captain Kohler, has attracted less attention than the Emden, but it appears to have been quite as destructive to the commerce of the Allies. She is faster than the Emden and has been handled with great skill. The British steamer Pruth, captured Oct. 7, reports that Captain Kohler used five of his captured vessels as scouts. He spread these vessels over a line 150 miles long, and when he was informed by wireless of the presence of a merchantman his superior speed enabled him to dash out and capture her, or, if a cruiser was sighted, to avoid her. Altogether, between Aug. 18, when the Karlsruhe captured the British steamer Bowes Castle, and Nov. 2, when she captured the Van Dyck and two other vessels, Captain Kohler has picked up at least seventeen steamers, several of these being of considerable value.

The German government has accepted the alternative offered by the United States in the case of the prize collier K D-3, formerly the British collier Farn, and has consented to her internment for the war with her crew at San Juan, P.R. Notification of Germany's decision was given to the State Department Jan. 25 by Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The Farn, a British collier laden with 3,000 tons of coal, was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe and manned by a German prize crew. She then was used as a tender for the German warship and recently put into San Juan for provisions. Last week the commander was notified that he must intern with his crew or put to sea at once. The British cruiser Bristol was waiting outside the harbor.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Times telegraphs Jan. 25 that the Russian fleet in the Black Sea has sunk the steamship Georgius near Sinope. She was carrying sixteen aeroplanes, the entire Turkish aeroplane fleet.

The British steamship Durward, bound from Leith to Rotterdam, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine Jan. 22, twenty-two miles northwest of the Bus Lightship near the mouth of the Maas (Meuse), it was officially announced. The crew were allowed to man their life boats and were given ten minutes' time only to leave their ship. The boats were towed by the submarine to a point near the coast of Holland. A wireless message to the coast was sent, and the crew of the Durward were taken away by a pilot boat.

It was officially announced by the British Admiralty Jan. 25 that the British armed merchant vessel Viknor had been lost off Ireland, with all hands. The vessel, it was announced, either struck a mine or foundered. The Admiralty statement says: "She has been missing for some days, and must now be accepted as lost, with all her officers and men. The cause of her loss is uncertain, but as some bodies and wreckage have been washed ashore on the north coast of Ireland, it is presumed that during the recent bad weather she either foundered or, being carried out of her course, struck a mine in seas where the Germans are known to have laid them." The Viknor formerly was the Viking, and was commandeered by the Admiralty Dec. 12. She was in charge of Comdr. Ernest O. Ballantyne.

In connection with the loss of the battleship Bulwark, which blew up at Sheerness Harbor on the morning of Nov. 26, the following official finding of the court of inquiry appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the disaster, has been circulated: It is clear from the evidence which has been produced that the explosion which caused the loss of the ship was due to an accidental ignition of ammunition on board the ship. There is no evidence to support a suggestion that the explosion was due either to treachery on board the ship or to an act of the enemy.

Admiral Jellicoe is described as the youngest of the old school and the oldest of the young school, combining all the experience and traditions of the old sea dogs with the scientific attainments of the younger generation of naval officers.

That we were correct in our suggestion as to the purpose of the recent raid of airships on the British towns is indicated by the assurance the Berlin Lokalanzeiger gives its readers that they need not expect to see the six new British armies in the field. After enlarging upon the supposed inability to train the troops, it says: "We may, moreover, expect that before the new recruits are fit for service, the necessity of sending troops to other theaters of war will have arisen. The English island population, which has been made very nervous by the precautions taken, and by everlasting talk about the imminence of a German invasion, will demand with insistence that the government, now that the inviolability

of the English coasts has proved a delusion, shall take measures for the thorough protection of its own country."

Discussing on the subject of protection against torpedoes the London Engineer concludes that the net is no longer an available defense and the stationary or slow moving ship is at a great disadvantage. Armored bottoms have been discussed, but they have not been adopted, though practically all recent ships are provided with underwater chambers or caissons. Subdivision does not protect a vessel from injury of such a nature that she would have to spend many weeks in dock after a successful attack, and hence it cannot be regarded as final. We are thus driven to the conclusion either that armoring of bottoms must become a general practice or that some entirely new means of repelling or nullifying attack must be found. Means for discovering the position of an unseen submarine are suggested and a modification of the submarine bell apparatus now fitted to many merchant ships might be used to discover the direction in which a submarine lay, or some delicate device which would discover its position by magnetic means might be invented.

For defense against aeroplanes the London Engineer suggests another aeroplane, as rifle fire from the ground is practically of no avail. "Special anti-aircraft guns have been used and have on one or two occasions succeeded in bringing down their prey, but we have received no conclusive evidence to prove that they are an unqualified success. The aerial duel, romantic as it may sound, seems after all to be the most practical method, and in this connection it is highly interesting to note that according to reliable reports our officers seem to prefer the short service rifle and the revolver to any quick-firing gun yet designed or installed." The Engineer estimates that up to the end of 1914 six British aviators were killed by the enemy, five killed accidentally, five wounded and five missing and prisoners.

In 1878, 162 members of the aristocracy had seats in the German Reichstag, in 1898 they were eighty-three, in 1912 they were but fifty-seven, and of these only twenty-seven were returned as Conservatives. It is one of the ironies of German history, says an English writer, that the victories of the military party in 1866 and in 1870 sapped the very basis of that party's political and economic strength. They made agrarian and aristocratic Prussia the head of United Germany, but they turned United Germany into a modern commercial and progressive community, whose development and aspirations are incompatible with the pretensions and the traditions of the Junkers. As it has been with the territorial aristocracy, so it is with the aristocracy of commerce that sprang from the changes which undermined them. In 1871 this class were represented by 125 members; to-day they have but forty-five. Like the Junkers, they hold that only a diversion abroad can "delay the rise to power of the democratic and Socialist masses." As for the professors, they are given over to the development of a "warlike ideology," and to the imposition upon mankind of German Kultur.

Orders amounting to millions of pounds have been placed by the British, French and Russian governments in Canada, the extent of which is limited only by Canadian capacity of production. Boots have been ordered by the hundred thousand pairs and they are being shipped across the Atlantic in great quantities. A compact has been entered into by the British, French and Russian governments giving British dominions preference over foreign countries; and Canada has already been given her full share of trade.

The Chinese built a great wall to keep out the Mongolians and the Roman wall in Britain is known to history. The part of Flanders where the British army is now operating was, in the early eighteenth century, defended by an elaborate system of dykes, canals, and entrenchments stretching across the low-lying valleys of the Scheldt, Scarpe, and Lys to the sea. The method of overcoming such resistance, the London Times remarks, does not differ in principle from that employed in those days. There is first the careful selection of the most suitable points for attack, the preparation by bombardment, the advance by sap and parallel, the organization of assaulting columns, and the minute preparations made for establishing a foothold in each successive outwork as a point d'appui for a further advance on the main line of works. It is such operations as these which are being carried out on a front of some 360 miles, and it is only by bearing in mind the limitations necessarily imposed by such warfare that the Allied progress at this stage can be estimated.

From a speech by the British Lord Chancellor to Parliament it would appear that conscription is in prospect for Great Britain. He referred in emphatic and significant language to the common law of this country which gives the Crown the right to call on the service of every citizen of the country to take up arms in its behalf, and he used this significant phrase, speaking for himself, and no doubt for his colleagues, that he would bar nothing as to what might happen in future, and that he could quite conceive of a state of affairs in which

compulsion might be necessary. "I am quite content," added Lord Curzon, "to leave these words as they were delivered; because it was perfectly clear from them what is in the minds of the government—namely, that a situation may conceivably arise in which their existing methods may fail them, and they may have to fall back upon their common law rights, fortified by the action and precedents of our own and other countries."

Writing on Jan. 4 the London Times tells us that Great Britain "is face to face with a very serious problem. It is no use saying that conscription, if adopted all of a sudden at the beginning of the war, would have helped us to meet it. Any new system of enlistment at that moment would have implied the discarding of much of our existing organization and machinery, and would have made us no better off to-day. Mere counting of heads is of no avail. We cannot put into the field at a given date more men than we can clothe and train and arm, and support with artillery. We are successfully surmounting these difficulties with the new armies, but we have now to turn our attention to the further armies of reserves still needed. They will have to be raised somehow, if we are to survive as a nation. There can be no further room for doubt on that point. We ought to be pondering over the method of their enlistment, and in doing so we must drop all party cries and preconceived convictions. There must be an end, in particular, of the prejudice which prohibits all consideration of any but the present system of voluntary service. The plain truth is that we are face to face with an unprecedented situation, and the whole future of our race and our Empire is at stake. The House of Commons has voted the men, but there now devolves upon it the still more imperative duty of considering the best means of raising them."

FORT PORTER.

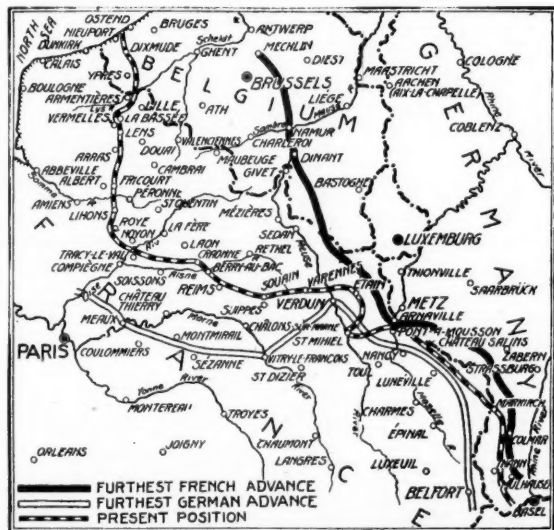
Post regulations at Fort Porter, N.Y., effective Jan. 15, have been published in a neatly bound pamphlet, by order of Major H. H. Bandholtz, commanding, Lieut. Charles Keller, 29th Inf., adjutant. Incorporated with the regulations is a brief historical sketch of Fort Porter culled from the history written by Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., in 1884, and from subsequent post records. There are also reproductions of photographs of "The Castle," the commanding officers' quarters; of the officers' line, and headquarters building and barracks; also maps of Fort Porter and surroundings and of the city of Buffalo in the vicinity of the post.

Fort Porter was named in honor of Gen. Peter B. Porter, a distinguished Volunteer officer in the War of 1812. He was Secretary of War in 1828, and at one time part owner of Niagara Falls. While the early history of the fort is nebulous, it is known that after the battle of Lundy's Lane in 1814 American troops were encamped near the present site. In 1841 under a governmental appropriation of \$50,000 the present reservation was obtained. Up to 1861 Fort Porter was under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, generally with a non-commissioned officer in charge. In that year it was designated as a Volunteer rendezvous and Volunteer organizations assembled there. Throughout the Civil War it was put to this use.

In 1866 the post was about to be abandoned when the "Fenian Raid" of that year brought troops to Buffalo, and Fort Porter dates its character as a permanent garrisoned post from that time. Permanent buildings were completed in 1887-8, and the post adapted for occupancy by two companies of Infantry. In 1897 it was enlarged into a battalion post.

MEN CRADLED IN WAR.

The tall, bearded Sikhs, the sturdy, compact, little Gurka, with his Mongol face and his look of terrier-like tenacity, seem to have captured the public imagination. One hears little of the other Indian troops, among which will be found the same high qualities. The Pathan in particular is a fine figurehead. Take the trans-frontier tribesman. Man to man in open country on the hillside or in forest the German with his two or three years' training on parade grounds or in maneuvers can be no match for him. These men are cradled in war. Tribal vendettas are the breath of life to them. The young Afridi has been the mark for a bullet from his infancy. He will glide through the enemy's lines on a dark night without a quickening of the pulse and lie up like a hare in its form while the lead splashes against the rock by his side. He knows nothing of mass tactics. His every move is instinctive, individual. The Cis-frontier Pathan, who suffers from protection, being answerable to the penal code, is almost as good a man. Security, the magistrate, and the police may have taken something off the fine edge of his daring. Still a fat Prussian the



After diagrams in the New York Sun.—Courtesy of The Literary Digest, New York
THE EBB AND FLOW OF BATTLE DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF THE WAR.

other side of a *nullah* would have small chance against him. Grass and stone would conspire with the enemy, and the drill book would stand him in little stead.

Then there is the Rajput, who with his straw-fire *élan* and unexampled traditions of chivalry is probably as good a man on a horse as the Uhlan, and can match the Teuton's admirable collective courage.

The Dogra, the Baluchi, the Mahratta, the Punjabi Mussulman—all come of a hard-bitten fighting stock; nerves are not in their compositions. I asked a British trooper who had seen the Indians in the trenches how they took shrapnel fire.

"They did not seem to mind," he told me. "They poked their heads out when a shell went by and stood at the hole it made as if it had been a firework."

That is exactly what one might expect. Indians love a *tomasha*, a museum, a little magic, an entertainment. But it must be remembered that until this war the artillery has always been on our side. Those strange supernatural forces which the Sahibs could command have been their allies. They could count on the Olympians.

WEIRD STORIES OF WAR.

There is so singular and marked a discrepancy between the descriptions of the German army as a fighting machine when viewed from the battle front and the tales that are told of the conduct of these same soldiers when not in battle that one not accustomed to weighing accounts from the front with great care would imagine that such an army has one discipline for battle and quite another kind when not fighting. In his book, "Fighting in Flanders" (Scribners), E. Alexander Powell, "correspondent of the New York World with the Belgian forces in the field," at page 90 gives this description of the events that are said to have happened at the Belgian town of Aerschot: "Piecing together the stories told by those who did survive that night of horror, we know that scores of the townspeople were shot down in cold blood and that, when the firing squads could not do the work of slaughter fast enough, the victims were lined up and a machine gun was turned

upon them. We know that young girls were dragged from their homes and stripped naked and violated by soldiers—many soldiers—in the public square in the presence of officers. We know that both men and women were unspeakably mutilated, and that children were bayoneted." The sober-minded American reader of such tales must wonder why the author left the Kaiser out of the picture. Why did he not round it out by saying that the awful treatment of the girls took place under the eyes of the Emperor who applauded the horrible acts?

Soldiers of the best drilled army in the world do not do such things, which would ruin the reputation even of a red Indian. These things are said to have been done under the eyes of the officers. It is sufficient to say that officers who would sanction such conduct would be subjected to prompt and severe punishment. Columns have been written by such impartial observers as Irvin S. Cobb and others of the superb physical condition, the manly bearing and the intelligent appearance of the German uniformed hosts that streamed into Belgium at the opening of the war. The greatest emphasis has been laid upon the iron discipline that prevailed, upon the machine-like precision with which commands were obeyed, upon the manner in which alcohol was kept from the troops, upon the absolute subordination of the individual soldier to his officers. Yet on the top of all that the intelligent American is expected to believe that German officers, upon whom rested the responsibility of obtaining the maximum of obedience and devotion from their men, permitted, and inspired by their presence, the commission of crimes against innocent girlhood that would stain the character of a savage. The evil things of war are numerous enough without the necessity of going out of the way to draw blood-curdling pen pictures which read more like tales out of a yellow-covered dime-novel than the records of conflict between Christian soldiers of the twentieth century. The crimes which this author says were approvingly noted by the German officers were punished with the greatest severity by officers in both armies during our Civil War, as they are in all civilized armies of to-day. An authentic account is given in Dr. Weir Mitchell's last book, "Westways," of the method that Gen. U. S. Grant employed to punish

a scallawag Union soldier who had mistreated a Southern girl. The General had the culprit tied to a tree, with a record of his crime attached to him, together with this placard to be read by the Confederate troops that would soon pass the spot: "Left to the justice of General Lee."

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Non-commissioned staff officers, post and C.A.C. of the Army are appointed by the Secretary of War, under very much the same conditions as are warrant officers of the Navy. The warrant given non-commissioned staff officers by the Secretary of War carries with it practically all the rights and privileges, and certainly official status, possible with any other appointment short of a commission.

The following are some of the things that are desired by all non-commissioned staff officers, and furthermore, are possible without any legislation: A distinctive uniform; a sword, or saber, of modern style; special cabins on the government harbor boats for their use; extend the same courtesy to N.C.S. officers in regard to the purchase and delivery of supplies from the commissary and the post exchange, as are accorded commissioned grades; establish a garrison school course for N.C.S. officers; cause applicants for any grade of N.C.S. officer to first pass a board composed of N.C.S. officers, as a man may be ever so efficient as a clerk, or an electrician, but lack the gentlemanly qualities that make him a desirable resident of the N.C.S. officers row; establish a garrison school course for N.C.S. officers.

Not only is it possible for the above to be given the non-commissioned staff, but I believe it is quite probable that some of these favors may be extended soon, and it will contribute greatly to the contentment of the enlisted men of the whole Army, as any favors extended to these grades help the ambitious enlisted man, for it is to one of these positions that he ultimately looks for promotion.

OPTIMIST.

STRENGTH OF NAVAL POWERS.

The data given below as to the relative strength of the principal naval powers were furnished by the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, as of date July 1, 1914. Owing to the state of war in Europe the Office of Naval Intelligence was unable to furnish any definite

information of the relative strength of the principal naval powers of the world later than July 1, 1914.

The figures given are incorporated in the Navy Year Book, just issued as a Senate document, which is a compilation of annual Naval Appropriation laws from 1883 to 1914, prepared by J. D. Knight, secretary of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. It is shown that the United States Navy, on the basis of ships completed on July 1, 1914, was third among the navies of

the world in respect to tonnage. Great Britain was first and Germany second. When vessels under construction on July 1 are completed the United States Navy will be in fourth place, surpassed by Great Britain, Germany and France. Figures are lacking, however, to show the progress in naval increase among belligerents in the present war in Europe since its commencement, and it is well known that both England and Germany have been increasing their naval power as rapidly as possible.

WARSHIP TONNAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL NAVAL POWERS.

[Number and displacement of warships, built and building, of 1,500 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons.]

Type of vessel.	Great Britain (including colonial vessels).				Germany.				United States.				France.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).
Battleships (dreadnaught type) ¹	20	423,350	16	421,750	13	285,770	7	187,164	8	189,650	4	117,800	4	92,368	8	193,656
Battleships (predreadnaught) ²	40	589,385	.....	.....	20	242,800	.....	.....	22	309,282	.....	.....	18	262,675	.....	.....
Coast-defense vessels ³.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8,168	.....	.....	4	12,900	.....	.....	1	8,800	.....	.....
Battle cruisers ⁴	9	187,800	1	28,500	4	88,749	4	112,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armored cruisers.....	34	506,800	.....	.....	9	91,245	.....	.....	11	149,295	.....	.....	20	201,724	.....	.....
Cruisers ⁵	74	382,815	17	67,000	41	150,747	5	26,900	14	66,410	.....	.....	9	46,085	.....	.....
Torpedo-boat destroyers.....	167	125,850	21	21,770	130	67,004	24	14,400	51	35,968	11	11,956	84	35,812	3	2,633
Torpedo boats.....	49	11,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2,528	.....	.....	135	13,426	.....	.....
Submarines.....	75	30,362	22	17,236	27	14,140	18	14,400	30	.....	7	19	64	27,940	22	14,766
Total tons built and total tons building.....	.....	2,157,850	.....	556,256	.....	951,713	.....	354,864	.....	765,133	.....	129,756	.....	688,840	.....	211,075
Total tons built and building.....	.....	2,714,106	.....	.....	.....	1,306,577	.....	.....	.....	894,889	.....	.....	.....	899,915	.....	.....

Type of vessel.	Japan.				Russia.				Italy.				Austria-Hungary.			
	Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.		Built.		Building.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons (estimated).
Battleships (dreadnaught type) ¹	2	41,600	4	122,400	.....	.....	7	159,409	3	62,644	7	187,150	3	60,030	4	93,510
Battleships (predreadnaught) ²	13	191,380	.....	.....	7	98,750	.....	.....	8	96,109	.....	.....	6	74,613	.....	.....
Coast-defense vessels ³	2	9,086	.....	.....	2	10,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battle cruisers.....	2	55,000	2	65,000	.....	.....	4	128,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armored cruisers.....	13	138,483	.....	.....	6	63,500	.....	.....	9	74,020	.....	.....	2	13,380	.....	.....
Cruisers ⁵	13	57,915	.....	.....	9	52,845	8	53,600	6	18,830	2	4,888	5	13,815	5	21,216
Torpedo-boat destroyers.....	50	20,487	2	1,676	91	36,748	44	53,061	36	18,807	15	14,203	18	9,450	.....	.....
Torpedo boats.....	27	3,017	.....	.....	14	2,132	.....	.....	68	11,584	2	272	39	6,852	24	5,886
Submarines.....	13	2,672	2	1,200	30	6,506	19	13,284	19	5,475	8	5,842	6	1,686	6	5,370
Total tons built and total tons building.....	.....	519,640	.....	180,276	.....	270,861	.....	407,957	.....	285,460	.....	212,355	.....	221,526	.....	125,982
Total tons built and building.....	.....	609,916	.....	.....	.....	678,818	.....	.....	.....	497,815	.....	.....	.....	347,508	.....	.....

The following vessels are not included in the tables above:

Ships over twenty years old from date of launch, unless they have been reconstructed and rearmed within five years; torpedo craft over fifteen years old; those not actually begun or ordered, although authorized; transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships, or

other auxiliaries; vessels of less than 1,500 tons, except torpedo craft of less than fifty tons.

Vessels undergoing trials are considered as completed. England has no continuing shipbuilding policy, but usually lays down each year four or five armored ships with a proportional number of smaller vessels.

Germany has a continuing shipbuilding program, governed by a fleet law authorized by the Reichstag. For 1913 there are authorized one battleship, one battle

cruiser, two cruisers, twelve destroyers. * Eventual strength to consist of forty-one battleships, twenty armored cruisers, forty cruisers, 144 destroyers, seventy-two submarines.

Japan authorized \$78,837,569 to be expended from 1911 to 1917 for the construction of war vessels.

Russian shipbuilding program provides for the completion by 1918 of four battle cruisers, eight small cruisers, thirty-six destroyers and eighteen submarines.

ACTIVE PERSONNEL.

Rank.	England.	Germany.	United States.	France.	Japan.	Russia.	Austria Hungary.
Admirals of the fleet.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Admirals.....	12	6	.....	.....	6	12	1
Vice-admirals.....	22	12	.....	15	19	20	10
Rear admirals.....	58	22	25	30	38	21	19
Captains and commanders.....	702	154	212	360	270	346	137
Other line officers.....	2,508	2,220	1,680	1,419	1,965	1,378	753
Midshipmen at sea.....	639	448	.....	77	119	.....	73
Engineer officers.....	837	577	.....	505	811	538	326
Medical officers.....	593	340	336	390	436	286	259
Pay officers.....	750	276	231	211	388	.....	228
Naval constructors.....	122	162	75	187	135	519	107
Chaplains.....	147	30	24	.....	.....	85	.....
Warrant officers.....	2,740	3,183	867	1,147	1,569	.....	1,340
Enlisted men.....	119,597	65,797	52,566	60,505	50,050	49,258	36,660
Marine officers.....	465	10,177	341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enlisted men (marines).....	*21,414	10,579	9,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	150,609	79,197	66,273	63,846	55,736	52,463	39,913

Personnel Notes, tables at left.

¹The Admiral of the Navy.

²The United States now has, temporarily, as extra numbers, due to promotion for war service, and to officers restricted by law to engineering duty only on shore only, 6 flag officers, 20 captains, 9 commanders, 6 lieutenant commanders and 1 lieutenant.

³Includes pharmacists.

⁴Includes pharmaceutical officers.

⁵Includes 21 officers of the Judge Advocates Corps.

⁶Includes 50 ordnance and 10 hydrographic engineers.

⁷Includes 4 hydrographic engineers.

⁸Includes adjutants principaux; does not include premier maitres and maitres.

⁹Includes 4,000 recruits for 42 days.

¹⁰Marine infantry and seaman artillery.

¹¹Includes 3,130 men of the Coast Guard.

Note.—In the table published Dec. 1, 1913, the number of captains and commanders given was 356 and other line officers 1,881. This apparent discrepancy was due to the inclusion of 213 Korvetten Kapitane (lieutenant commanders) with the captains and commanders. In the above table the Korvetten Kapitane (226) are included with the other line officers. Under Italy the number of vice-admirals given was 18; this was a typographical error and should have been 8.

THE COAST GUARD BILL.

The House amendments of the Coast Guard bill (S. 2337), passed Jan. 20, as noted in our issue of Jan. 23, and now a subject of conference between committees of the two houses are the following, the bracketed matter being Senate wording stricken out by the House and the italicized matter being added by the House. We give just enough of the text of the bill at this time to show the points to be adjusted in conference:

When subject to the Secretary of the Navy in time of war the expense of the Coast Guard shall be paid (1) [as a part of] by the Navy Department (2): *Provided, That no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of either the Coast Guard or the Navy, military or other control at any time over any vessel, officer or man of the other service except by direction of the President.*

There shall be in the administrative service of the Coast Guard two chiefs of division (3) [one from each service].

(4) *The provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the U.S.R.C.S." approved May 26, 1906, shall apply to and govern the Coast Guard.*

All existing laws affecting (5) rank, pay and (6) [allowance] allowances in the present Life-Saving Service and the present Revenue Cutter Service shall apply to the corresponding positions in the Coast Guard and the officers and men transferred thereto and their successors.

The provisions of Secs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Act of April 12, 1902, (7) [providing] in so far as they provide for the retirement of officers of the R.C.S., are hereby extended to include commissioned officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard. A commissioned officer, warrant officer or enlisted man who has served thirty years (8) [may], upon suitable application (9) and as to commissioned officers, upon approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be retired from active service and receive seventy-five per centum of the duty pay, salary and increase of his grade or rating.

In computing length of service all creditable service (10) for any purpose in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service shall be included.

The district superintendents shall be the chief officers and first in authority in their respective districts (11), subject to the authority of the captain commandant.

(12) Sec. 6. *That any person using any vessel in the Coast-Guard Service for private purposes, in violation of law, shall upon conviction thereof be fined \$1,000.*

(13) [Sec. 6] Sec. 7. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Recent tests of the Isham shell seem to have resulted in quite a difference of opinion as to its merits between ordnance officers of the Navy and members of Congress who witnessed the tests. The Isham shell for the last sixteen years has caused considerable difference of views as to its value. At the suggestion of Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, the tests were taken out of the hands of Navy ordnance officers and were witnessed by a new committee of officers, headed by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Aid for Operations, and by several members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The tests were made in Tangier Sound, Md. The battleship Rhode Island was used for the test and fired seven 12-inch shells filled with the black powder fuses. No target was used. The observers of the tests were placed about 500 yards from the point where the Isham shell struck the water. The shells went below and the observers witnessed a puff of smoke arise about the surface which proved the shell had exploded. The members of Congress who observed the tests appear to believe that Mr. Isham has a very valuable invention, but Navy officers, it is said, question this. As the result of tests made in the Chesapeake Bay with the Isham torpedo shell, Jan. 27, members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs will offer an amendment to include in the naval budget an appropriation of \$100,000 for development of the shell. At least so reports the New York Tribune, which adds: "Representative Britten, of Illinois, a minority member, said the tests were not wholly satisfactory, but the sub-committee was convinced that the shell could be developed to a high state of efficiency and power by the Navy Department. He will propose that the government shall take over the exclusive right to the shell."

One of the strongest defenses and at the same time one of the finest possible tributes to the work of the Regular Army was made by Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge on Jan. 28 to the members and guests of the National Press Club. It was "the night of the X's," and the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior and Representative E. W. Townsend were also among the speakers. After stating that the honor which the country heaped upon volunteers was deserved, Mr. Breckinridge said that the country should not forget the great achievements of the officers and men of the Regular Army. At no institution were there higher ideals taught than at the Military Academy. Patriotism and the love of country were ground into the cadets from the time they entered the institution until they graduated. "That an officer of the Regular Army is a citizen first and a soldier afterwards," said Mr. Breckinridge, "was fully demonstrated by the Civil War. Right or wrong, the officers of the Regular Army followed the dictates of their conscience in taking sides in the Civil War. They followed the flag which they thought represented the just cause." In describing the achievements of the Army the Assistant Secretary said: "The construction of the Panama Canal was not an exceptional achievement for an Army officer. It is one of the natural developments of the training which was received by Colonel Goethals at West Point. The manner in which the great sanitary expert Gorgas handled the problems on the canal was only another demonstration of the efficiency and spirit of the Regular Army."

During the month of September, 1914, five enlisted men were admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy as midshipmen. These were the first to profit by a provision in the Naval Appropriation Act of 1914, allowing fifteen such appointments annually from the enlisted men of the Navy who are citizens of the United States, not more than twenty years of age on the date of entrance to the Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on the date of entrance. They are subject to the same physical and mental examinations as are required for all other nominees, Presidential and Congressional. They are obliged to conform to the standards in every respect, and are subject after their admission to the same rules and regulations as apply to all other midshipmen. The act was not passed by the Senate until June 2, 1914. The examinations for enlisted men were held on Aug. 3, 1914, just two months later. In view of the limited time that candidates had to prepare

for the examinations, it is regarded as gratifying that as many as five candidates succeeded in meeting all the requirements. By the time the next examination is held, April 5, 1915, candidates will have had additional time in which to prepare, and it is expected that the number of candidates will be greatly increased. The names of the five enlisted men who succeeded in qualifying under this law are: William Busk, Chicago, Ill.; Harold H. Hungate, Indianapolis, Ind.; John William Rowe, Weyauwega, Wis.; Horace S. Corbett, Franklin, Mass.; William Walter Warlick, Childress, Texas.

It has been decided at last to locate a school of musketry at Fort Sill, Okla. The school is to be national in character and to provide a course for the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard. Col. R. M. Blatchford, 12th U.S. Inf., has been detailed as commandant of the new school and directed to proceed to Fort Sill, where he will take the preliminary steps toward securing buildings. The course of the school is to cover organization, fire control and fire discipline. Individual instruction in marksmanship will be continued at the post, and the work at Fort Sill will be to train officers and non-commissioned officers in small-arms fire. For some time the need of such a school, which was first established at Monterey, Cal., in 1907, has been felt, and with a comprehensive and scientific course, as instruction in marksmanship has not been accompanied by proper attention to fire control and discipline for organizations. Reports from military observers in the European war show that these are important factors in large engagements. As soon as it can be arranged a battalion of Infantry will be stationed at Fort Sill and the old buildings will be gotten ready for occupancy. It will be necessary to construct some new buildings, and what is to be done in this line will depend largely upon the recommendations of Colonel Blatchford.

The Boston Daily Globe of Jan. 10 publishes an excellent article by Judge Charles M. Bruce, which has some pungent comments upon our neglect of military preparation. With much else the Judge tells us that "history shows that whenever a country has turned its entire attention to the arts, sciences and commerce, without training armies to protect the advancing it thus gains, sooner or later that country has become the prey of a stronger or more avaricious race. A poverty-stricken country is safe because of its poverty. A man who has no money needs no safe deposit box; a man with money and securities, if he is prudent, secures one. And so it is with a country—and the only safe deposit box for a country is a large, effective army and navy. The matter of getting a nation into proper military standing is not a question of days, but of years, and a beginning should be made in furtherance of the well known phrase, 'In time of peace prepare for war.' The policy should, because of our political constitution, be in charge of a commission absolutely distinct from changing administrations, and virtually permanent in office." Judge Bruce holds that enlisted men upon their discharge should be appointed to a police force, remaining a member of the Army reserve. Those in excess of police requirement should go into the Post Office Department.

As Capt. Edwin Emerson is an officer in the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery of the New York National Guard and is on leave of absence, it would be interesting to know where he finds warrant for delivering lectures in Berlin not only openly and unawakened taking the German side, but misrepresenting the Army and the Government of the United States. Captain Emerson was born in Germany and speaks with a marked German accent. The German Information Service in the United States is seizing upon Captain Emerson's utterances in Berlin as splendid material to spread abroad through this country, as giving the opinion of an officer of our military forces as to the justice of the German side. Captain Emerson while holding a commission in the National Guard of New York has no right to deliver lectures in favor either of Germany or the Allies, and the commanding officer of the National Guard should lose no time in squelching such imprudent conduct, which is highly subversive of discipline. Even if Captain Emerson is on leave and is a roving correspondent there is no reason why he should be exempt from the obligations of neutrality. If taking sides publicly in this war is wholly out of place in the United States, it is far more censurable when done in one of the belligerent countries.

Whether Japan's participation in the present war is making it "feel its oats," certain it is that Chinese officials have been disquieted by political and territorial demands made by Japan upon China, following the Japanese occupation of Kiao-chau. These demands, twenty-one in number, were communicated to the Chinese government on Jan. 25 by the Japanese Minister. They insist among other things that China turn over to Japan all existing German and Austrian concessions; that China pledge herself not to give concessions in the future to any country except Japan; that Japan receive permission to build a special territorial railway, and that mining privileges be granted to Japan in Shantung and Fu-Kien provinces in Manchuria, in Eastern Mongolia and in the Yang-tse valley. It is felt in Pekin that the granting of these demands would be equivalent to turning over to Japan all the regions in question as "spheres of influence" to the detriment of the treaty rights of other nations. These demands should make interesting subjects of speculation at our own State Department in connection with the Japanese agreement when the German islands in the Pacific were seized as to the ultimate disposition of them at the close of the war.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., in a letter to the New York Sun tells us that "not only does a powerful navy assure safety, but it assures constant upkeep, and, as said, economy most of all in pensions. For a fleet of even eighty battleships with its adjuncts of cruisers, submarines, etc., a power equal to any combination against us, would require but about 120,000 men and the first cost of raising our fleet to such a level would be but a bagatelle compared with the fixed charges of future pensions. I would put this first cost at \$600,000,000, the equivalent roughly of three years of our present pension payments." This is sound sense, but the mere contemplation of such a program would reduce the little Navy Congressmen to a condi-

tion of hopeless collapse; a condition altogether to be desired if it were not for the fact that they would, no doubt, retain vitality enough to vote.

The Cavalry Service Regulations, U.S. Army, 1914, based on European maneuvers in peace, tells us that "mounted action is the principal method of fighting of Cavalry. Animated by an aggressive spirit, it will seize every opportunity to attack with the horse and saber." The recently published German directions for the instruction of cavalry, based on the experience of modern war, say: "There is no question at all now of training cavalry horses for dashing work. It is infinitely more important to train them to make long marches at an easy pace from point to point, and to the men it is most important that they should be trained to use their carbines. The dismounted cavalryman should be able to fight exactly as an infantryman. Cavalry charges no longer play any part in warfare." Which is correct, our Regulations or the German cavalry instructions?

Gainey L. Valentine, formerly an enlisted man in Troop B, 10th U.S. Cav., a deserter and credited with being a bad man, was captured at Osborn, Ariz., Jan. 19, by Capt. Freeborn P. Holcomb, 10th U.S. Cav., and taken to Fort Huachuca for trial. The prisoner was loaded with chains and has been operating a machine gun in one of the Mexican factions under General Hill. Deserting the Agua Prieta garrison he made his way along the border to Osborn where he crossed the line and attempted to catch an early morning freight. Captain Holcomb, who was after the man, had received a tip concerning his intention and cleverly effected the capture of the man without trouble. Valentine had threatened the life of Captain Holcomb a number of times.

President Wilson announced on Jan. 28 that he expected to postpone his trip to the Panama Canal for the formal opening from March until July. The celebration probably will be held on July 4. Mr. Wilson's action is due to the uncertainty as to whether there will be an extra session of Congress, and whether the continued slides in the canal will prevent the passage of battle-ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This change in the date will not affect Mr. Wilson's intention of going to the Panama-Pacific Exposition soon after the adjournment of Congress, it is said. He could be back in Washington probably by April 15 in case it should be deemed necessary to call an extra session.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up by the House Jan. 29, general debate on the bill to occupy all day and the night session. The Rules Committee began the formulation of a special rule which will make the new legislation in the Naval Appropriation bill in order. Bitter opposition has shown on both sides of the House to the rule. A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs took up the Army Appropriation bill Jan. 29 and spent a few hours reading its provisions. It will be several days before the sub-committee will have completed its work.

Found guilty of having killed a political enemy at a cockfight in 1912, General Noriel, an insurgent leader, and two accomplices were hanged at Manila on Jan. 27. The Army had been prepared to deal with disorders, which were avoided by having the execution at an early hour. Noriel was one of the most prominent natives in the province of Cavite. Influential Filipinos, including Aguinaldo, interceded for his life, but Governor General Harrison declined to interfere with the judgment of the court.

Lieut. (J.G.) Frank H. Weaver, U.S.N., was retired for disability Jan. 21, 1915. He has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for over a year. He was born in Pennsylvania March 16, 1889, and entered the Navy June 12, 1905. He has had a total sea service of five years lacking a month, and about two and a half years' shore duty.

The Germans claim that their 42-c.m. gun has been in their hands for six years though its existence has been concealed until now. An officer of our Army reports having seen the gun at Krupp's some years ago. He was then told that it was a freak gun, not available for use, but this statement may have been part of the policy of concealment.

President Wilson on Jan. 25 approved the recommendation of Secretary Daniels and Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy, that Midshipman Leonard Kirby, jr., of New Jersey, be dismissed. Kirby was charged with placing a flask of liquor in a classmate's locker.

The 16-inch gun for the defenses of Panama has been shipped to the Watertown Arsenal, N.Y., where it will be mounted preparatory to being transported to Panama. The gun was shipped to Watertown on a specially constructed steel bridge car, which required thirty-two wheels and which weighed 192,420 pounds.

Second Lieut. George A. Speer, jr., 13th U.S. Inf., has resigned from the Army, to take effect March 15, 1915. He is a native of Georgia, and was appointed to the Army from civil life Nov. 30, 1912. He is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute.

We have received a copy of the interesting report of Brig. Gen. Henry De W. Hamilton, late the Adjutant General of New York, which touches on a number of important subjects relating to the Army and state forces. We shall refer to it another week.

The U.S. Army barracks at Fort Standish, Mass., on Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, was destroyed by fire Jan. 27. The post is garrisoned by twenty-five men and is a subpost of Fort Strong.

General Obregon entered Mexico City and took possession in the name of the Carranza government on Jan. 28 at four o'clock without resistance.

WEST POINT ALUMNI OF NEW YORK.

Announcements will be sent out within a few days for the second annual dinner of the graduates of the United States Military Academy living in New York city and vicinity. The dinner is to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Saturday, March 20, 1915, at 7 p.m. The first of these dinners took place at the Hotel Astor March 16, 1914, and was attended by 150 graduates. It is hoped to more than double this attendance this year.

The purpose of these dinners is to bring together the graduates living in the vicinity of New York, and from as far as it is possible for them to come, in order that acquaintanceships may be formed or renewed and "The Spirit of Old West Point" perpetuated. Similar dinners have been held annually in Boston and Washington, and it is hoped that in every place where two or more graduates may be able to do so that they will gather for dinner on the 20th of March, think and talk of their cadet days, and their Alma Mater.

Few, indeed, are the opportunities presented to graduates of the U.S.M.A., scattered as they are over the earth in the Service and in civil life, to gather together, talk over the old days, sing a few songs, hear a few of the old grinds, and cement the bonds of friendship, which in other institutions are fostered by a strong alumni spirit. This is the purpose of these dinners, and it is expected that every graduate who can possibly do so will attend.

Gen. Horace Porter, president of the West Point Alumni of New York, is expected to preside. The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Col. John B. Bellinger, Major C. McK. Saltzman and Major William Weigel, U.S.A.; and Mr. Arthur W. Copp, '04, executive secretary, whose address is 80 Maiden Lane, New York city.

RECENT DEATHS.

Commo. William Brauersreuther, U.S.N., retired, a well known officer, died Jan. 25, 1915, at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., of a complication of diseases. He was born in Illinois Feb. 19, 1854, and was graduated from the Naval Academy Sept. 23, 1876. His first service after graduation was in the Portsmouth. He received the thanks of the Navy Department and medal from the American Humane Society for saving the life of a citizen in Thames River, April 1, 1880. Among other duties he served aboard the old Minnesota, the coast survey steamer McArthur, and was in command of the naval station at Port Royal, S.C. He also served in the Alliance and at the Linsly Institute, West Virginia, in the Thetis, at the navy yard, Mare Island, and the Baltimore. In May, 1898, he was assigned to the Charleston, and was in command of the combined Army and Navy forces in the capture of Guam in June, 1898. He also participated in the capture of Manila on Aug. 13 of that year and was commended by the then Commodore Dewey. While he was serving as captain of the port of Manila he received a number of commendatory letters from Army officers, and also one from President Taft, who was then president of the Philippine Commission. He was also on duty at the naval gun factory, was in command of the prisonship Southey, and the Don Juan de Austria, was executive officer of the Yankee, and was inspector of Ordnance, and was in command of the naval magazine at Iona Island, N.Y. He was promoted captain May 27, 1900, and was retired June 30, 1909, on his own application, with the rank of commodore. He had a total sea service of sixteen years and six months, and a shore or other duty of twenty years. He leaves a widow and a daughter, Mrs. Edward D. Bricker, wife of Captain Bricker, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. Commodore Brauersreuther will be greatly missed at Darien, Conn., where for a number of years he had made his home. When a few years ago, the town was worked up over the necessity of having certain things done, the voters selected Commodore Brauersreuther as selectman of the place, the office being equivalent to that of mayor in other cities. He held the position for two terms and gave the town such an administration as had never been dreamed of even by the most enthusiastic voters who had first named the retired naval officer. Things were done with a precision, promptness and executive wisdom that delighted even the few who had been opposed to having a former sea man take the helm of town affairs. When appropriations were voted for improvements, those things were done at once, and the old time interminable delays were a thing of the past. After getting the town's administration straightened out and running on proper lines, Commodore Brauersreuther retired from office with the knowledge that he had the respect and esteem of every inhabitant of Darien. The funeral of Commodore Brauersreuther took place Jan. 28, the pallbearers being Rear Admiral R. S. Griffith, Commodore T. E. De W. Veeder, Commodore G. H. Peters, Pay Dir. J. N. Speel, U.S.N., Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., Capt. G. R. Clark, Capt. B. C. Bryan and Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N. At the request of the family of the late Commodore Brauersreuther military honors were dispensed with.

Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1915, was a veteran of the Civil and Indian Wars, and an officer who is pleasantly remembered by those who served under him. He was born in Pennsylvania, March 23, 1834, and at the outbreak of the Civil War joined the 68th Illinois Volunteers as a sergeant. He was later promoted to first lieutenant in that organization, became lieutenant colonel of the 108th U.S. Colored Infantry, and reached the grade of colonel in that command in September, 1865. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 30th Infantry in March, 1867; was transferred to the 4th Infantry in March, 1869; was placed on the unassigned list the following June, and was assigned to the 13th Infantry in November, 1869. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1872; captain in 1887, and was advanced to major in 1904. He was retired for age in March, 1898. Major Bishop during his active duty served, during the Civil War, in the defenses at Washington and at different places in Kentucky and Illinois; was on duty in the Department of Mississippi, guarding the M. and O. R.R. from Corinth to West Point; and after the war he served at various posts in the West, and was in the field scouting after hostile Indians in Wyoming and Montana. He was at Camp Cooke, Mont., when it was abandoned in 1870 and marched from Camp Cooke to Corrine, Utah, and from Salt Lake City to Provo, Utah, a distance of 650 miles, from June 11 to Aug. 10, 1870. He served at Fort Rawlins, Camp Douglas, Fort Bridger, Camp Stambaugh and Fort Fred Steele, and was in the field on the Sioux expedition to Camp Robinson. He subsequently served at posts in Iowa,

Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, and was in Pennsylvania during the railroad riot of 1877. He served on college duty and at various posts in New Mexico and took part in the Geronimo campaign the latter part of the 80's. He later served at various posts and held various staff positions, including A.A.Q.M. and A.C.S. and regimental Q.M. Major Bishop was on duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., latterly, and during the war with Spain, after being retired, voluntarily served in the Army transport service on the Atlantic and Pacific. Among the officers now on the active list who served as a lieutenant under Major Bishop when he was a captain in the 13th Infantry is Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., U.S.A.

Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, U.S.A., retired, died at Alamogordo, N.M., Nov. 7, 1914. He was retired on May 18, 1908, for disability incident to the Service. Lieutenant Lusk was born in Texas, May 23, 1877, and in 1898-99 served as adjutant in the 1st Texas Volunteers. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 12th U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was a graduate of the Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

Col. Morrison Jackson Keck, of 818 Jefferson avenue, Scranton, Pa., passed away Jan. 23, 1915. Colonel Keck was an active worker in the N.G.P. from 1877 to 1893, during which time he was connected with the 9th Infantry. Colonel Keck is the father of Capt. Morris M. Keck, 15th U.S. Inf.

Miss Delia R. Snow, sister of Naval Constr. Elliott Snow, U.S.N., stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., died at La Playa, in San Diego, Jan. 17, 1915. She was a native of Ohio.

Mr. J. H. Mayo, father of the wife of Major Samuel Hof, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., died at Springfield Armory, Mass., Jan. 22, 1915.

Mrs. Mayme Guron Richardson, wife of Mr. Merle G. Richardson, died suddenly at Highwood, Ill., on Jan. 7, 1915. Mrs. Richardson was the daughter of Mrs. Guron and the late Sergeant Major Guron, U.S.A., retired, and leaves, besides her husband and mother, one brother and two sisters. She was buried at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Mrs. Gertrude Du Barry Holgate, wife of the late Capt. A. H. Holgate, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1915.

Mrs. Anita La Tourrette Collins Cartmell, wife of Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, U.S.A., retired, died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14, 1915.

Vice Admiral Onofre Betbeder, of the Argentine navy, and president of the Argentine Naval Commission which has been in the United States since May, 1911, died at his home, 131 Central Park West, New York city, Jan. 24, 1915, of heart disease. Vice Admiral Betbeder attained his rank a year ago, having been a rear admiral since 1904. He was previously Secretary of the Navy in the Argentine under two presidents and was graduated from the Naval Academy at Buenos Aires in 1880. In 1892 he married Isabel Avellaneda, whose father twice was an unsuccessful candidate for president and later Minister of the Interior. She and five children, the eldest of whom is eleven years, survive him.

Major Louis Leland Robbins, U.S.V., who died Jan. 27, 1915, at his home in Nyack, N.Y., in his seventy-fifth year, was a native of Salem, Mass., and was the great-grandson of Jonathan Robbins, a member of Captain Parker's company of Minute Men, who fought at the battle of Lexington. At the outbreak of the Civil War Major Robbins enlisted in the 23d Massachusetts Infantry. He was twice wounded at the battle of Newbern, N.C., and took part in the Roanoke expedition. Major Robbins was for years an aid on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and he was a former vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

A London exchange in giving a notice of the death of Mrs. Janet Edmondson Walker, the mother of Ella Constance Walker Morse, wife of Capt. H. L. Morse, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., says, in part: "Mrs. Janet Edmondson Walker died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Walker Edwards, at West Bournemouth, England, on Dec. 20, 1914. The deceased lady was the widow of Mr. George Edmondson Walker, and daughter of the late Judge James White and Rhoda Waterman White, all of New York. She came of a long line of distinguished statesmen and jurists, and many of the women of her family were women of art and letters. At the time of the Civil War Mrs. Walker's home was on Fifth avenue in New York, close to Central Park, a favorite resort for equestrians. When Lincoln was shot it was Mrs. Walker's mother who was telegraphed for to comfort and attend the bereaved widow of the martyred President. Besides being a musician of rare ability, Mrs. Walker had remarkable literary ability. Her last publication was an acting version of the Elizabethan play, "Fortune by Land and Sea," by Thomas Heywood and William Rowley, which was produced by Harvard College, U.S.A., in 1899. Since that time Mrs. Walker had traveled extensively, and when in England made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, in Bournemouth."

Miss Anna Warner, a lady well known to Service people who have been stationed at West Point, died on Jan. 22, 1915, at her home in Highland Falls, N.Y. Miss Warner was born in 1830 in New York city, the daughter of Henry Warner and Anna M. Bartlet Warner. With her sister, Miss Warner was the author of "The Wide, Wide World." Her father, who was a lawyer, was the owner of Constitution Island in the Hudson River, near West Point. Miss Warner rejected many offers for the island from persons who sought to transform it into a pleasure resort or to build mills on it, and in 1908, during the administration of President Roosevelt, she sold it to Mrs. Russell Sage for a nominal price, with the understanding that it was to be presented to the Government. Because of the conditions under which Miss Warner gave up the island Mrs. Sage stipulated that Miss Warner's name should rank with hers as one of the donors. Among the books which Miss Warner wrote jointly with her sister, Susan, were "Say and Seal," "Wych Hazel," and "Gold of Chickaree." She also wrote "Dollars and Cents," "Sunday All the Week," "The Fourth Watch," "Star out of Jacob," and other books alone. Miss Warner wrote under the pen name of Amy Lathrop.

Mr. Augustus Dodson, brother of Lieut. R. S. Dodson, C.A.C., U.S.A., was drowned in Pamlico Sound, near Engelhard, N.C., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1915, when his yacht Julia blew up. The body has not yet been discovered.

Mrs. Anita Collins Cartmell, wife of Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14, 1915, from gastritis, after an illness of six weeks. "Of marked loveliness of character and person," writes a correspondent, "the news of her untimely death will come as a shock to her friends throughout the Army. Besides her husband and her mother, Mrs. G. L. Collins, of Wash-

ington, she leaves three children, Nathaniel Martin, Katherine and Richard Annesley Cartmell. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Joseph R. Collins, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Chaplain James A. M. La Tourrette, and had a number of relatives in the Service."

Mrs. Anna Marian Sise, wife of Frederick March Sise, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, U.S.N., and sister of Mrs. John H. Shipley, widow of Capt. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., Capt. Charles Carroll Carpenter, U.S.M.C., and of Surg. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, U.S.N., died at her home in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 24, 1915.

Mr. James Brennan, a veteran of the Crimean war and one of the last survivors of the battles of Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol, died of infirmities due to old age on Jan. 27, 1915, at his home, Brooklyn, N.Y. He was born in England and was eighty-four years old. During the Crimean war he served with the Royal Irish Hussars and was decorated with three battle medals for bravery and with a twenty-five years' service medal.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement of Lieut. Alexander D. Surles, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Anne Lee Gaines, of El Paso, was announced by the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Gaines, at a dinner given at their home Jan. 19. The wedding will take place in the early spring. The bride-elect is an only child and has been popular in social circles in the city for several years. Lieutenant Surles is stationed at this post with his regiment.

Mrs. William Ellery Almy, of Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Audry, to Mr. David K. Reeder, of Lincoln, Neb., formerly of Philadelphia.

Lieut. James C. Waddell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Frances E. Buckel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buckel, of New York, were married in New York city Jan. 19, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. They left for Bermuda on their honeymoon.

Miss Katherine Teresa Sullivan and Major John W. Heavey, Inf., U.S.A., were married Jan. 19, 1915, at the Cathedral in Baltimore, Md. Major and Mrs. Heavey will be at home at 1323 Thirtieth street after Feb. 1, and will receive there on Feb. 4 and Feb. 11. Major Heavey is on duty in Baltimore with the Maryland National Guard. The ceremony was performed at noon, and Major and Mrs. Heavey left immediately for Florida for their honeymoon. The bride wore a handsome costume of midnight blue velvet, the hat matching the gown, and carried orchids and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was witnessed by several members of her family. There were no attendants. Mrs. Heavey is well known socially and belongs to an old Georgetown family. She is the daughter of Mr. John D. Sullivan.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gallery announce the marriage of their sister, Florence Kathleen Donoghue, to Ensign Norman C. Gillette, U.S.N., on Dec. 31, 1914, in Chicago, Ill.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Appleton Smith, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Emma Mandeville Hevenor, widow of Robert Hevenor, were married quietly in New York city, Jan. 27, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. De Wayne Hallett and Mrs. Hallett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, of the West End Collegiate Church. The bride, who wore a wistaria-colored satin gown, had Dr. De Wayne Hallett give her in marriage. There were no attendants, and only members of the immediate family were present. There was a supper afterward at the Astor. General Smith will take his bride to California on their wedding trip. They will live in New York on their return.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ezra Bond Fuller, U.S.A., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lydia, to Capt. Ernest Robert Gentry, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Feb. 6, 1915, at one o'clock, at 3 Pope avenue, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Bradford Buttler are staying at the Hotel Astor, New York.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf are spending the winter on the east coast of Florida.

Lieut. William A. Borden, of Fort Grant, Panama Canal Zone, is in Washington on leave.

Miss Margaretta Symons, daughter of Col. Thomas M. Symons, U.S.A., is visiting cousins in Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt were dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 21.

Col. and Mrs. Hobart K. Bailey, U.S.A., have returned to their home in Bridgeton, N.J., after spending a month in Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Haight were hosts at a tea dance in the administration building at Fort Myer, Va., on Jan. 22.

A daughter, Janet Blaikie Grant, was born to the wife of Capt. Homer B. Grant, U.S.A., at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., Jan. 21.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William W. Kimball gave a large tea at their Washington residence on Jan. 28 from four until seven o'clock.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons gave a dinner in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Kenneth Castleman in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 21.

A charming picture of Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., appears in the Washington Post for Sunday, Jan. 24.

Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis had as their guests for over the past week-end in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Wood, of Burlington, N.J.

Major Mervyn C. Buckley, C.A.C., U.S.A., has returned to his apartment at the Carleton in Washington, D.C., after visits in New York and Baltimore.

Paymr. and Mrs. C. S. Baker and two children and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz are registered at Northgate, Euclid avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

Lieut. Lawrence Townsend, jr., U.S.N., attached to the Maine, is at the McAlpin Hotel, New York city, where he is suffering from a fractured collarbone. In an automobile run from Tuckerton, N.J., to the New York Navy Yard early Jan. 26 the Lieutenant and three brother officers were overturned near Freehold, owing to a bad road. Lieutenant Townsend alone was injured and the others helped him to the McAlpin.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles T. Leeds, of Pasadena, Cal., are spending some time at the Shoreham, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Frank E. Davis, of Fort Sheridan, is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, in Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, who are at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., will leave shortly for the far South.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley in New York, N.Y.

Mrs. Francis S. Nash, wife of Medical Director Nash, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of twelve covers in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 26.

James Henry Mayo died in his eighty-first year on Jan. 22 at the home of his son-in-law, Major Samuel Hof, U.S.A., at Springfield Armory, Mass.

Ensign Milton H. Anderson, U.S.N., and Col. and Mrs. A. C. Sharpe, U.S.A., are stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., for a short visit.

Rear Admiral A. Ross, U.S.N., will leave Washington on the third or fourth of February for Winter Park, Fla., and will go from there to Sanibel, Fla.

A daughter, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards, U.S.A., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leroy Lewis, of Stratford, Conn., Jan. 22, 1915.

Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was hostess at a luncheon of nineteen covers in the conservatory of their quarters at the Marine Barracks, D.C., on Jan. 21.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels has sent out invitations for a luncheon at her suburban residence, "Single Oak," near Washington, on Feb. 1, in honor of Mrs. Walter H. Page, wife of the American Ambassador to England.

Miss Myrtle Lasseigne, daughter of Lieut. Col. A. I. Lasseigne, U.S.A., left Galveston recently for New Orleans, where she will attend the carnival. While there she will be the guest of her aunt, Miss Frederica Dowling.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader landed in New York Jan. 17 from Panama by the transport Buford, and now are at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., for the rest of the winter, with their daughter, Mrs. Prentiss Bassett.

Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal, made an address in Chicago on Jan. 22 before the Western Society of Engineers and the Chicago Engineers Society. He also made an address before the Harvard Club in Chicago that night.

Miss Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph Hemphill, U.S.N., has sent out invitations for "auction" on Feb. 12 in Washington in honor of Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., and Miss Sophy Bispham, of Philadelphia.

The 42d Company of Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Hunt, Va., gave a large dance at that post on Jan. 26 in compliment to their former commanding officer, Capt. Walter K. Wilson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wilson. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson left Fort Hunt on Jan. 29 for Washington, where the former will be on duty.

The foreign military attachés, including Major George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., of the American Embassy at Berlin, have arrived at Piotrkow, Russian Poland, on their visit to the eastern theater of the war. The attachés have inspected the battlefield in east and west Prussia, and will leave at an early date for a trip along the front in Poland.

The christening of the infant son of P.A. Surg. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman took place at their quarters at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on Jan. 24. Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., and Surg. John T. Kennedy, of the Naval Hospital at Boston, stood for godfathers, and Mrs. A. L. Reeve, of New York, for godmother.

Among those attending the recital given by Fritz Kreisler at the National Theater, Washington, on Jan. 26, were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Miss Margaret Breckinridge and Mrs. Richardson Clover.

For two consecutive years Lieut. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., has won the first prize in the essay competition of the United States Naval Institute. The award to Lieutenant Knox carries with it a cash prize of \$200, a gold medal and life membership in the institute. The last award was announced Jan. 25 by the board of control of the institute, which has its headquarters at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Hardy B. Page, wife of Lieutenant Page, U.S.N., was hostess at a "tea" at her apartment at the Ontario, Washington, on Jan. 25, in honor of Miss Dorothy Mason, the debutante daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason. Among those assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Newton E. Mason, Mrs. Lawrence Wild, wife of Ensign Wild, U.S.N., and Miss Hannah McCormick.

The Washington Branch of the Woman's Army and Navy League has elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. Emerson M. Liscum, president; Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer Hoff, first vice-president; Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, second vice-president; Miss Emma J. Nourse, secretary; Miss Grace Woodruff, assistant secretary, and Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. Lyman Tiffany, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. Anson Mills, Miss Freeman, Mrs. B. H. Buckingham, Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. Henry B. Todd and Mrs. Edward E. Eberle, members of the advisory board. The league is making plans for the annual Easter ball, to be held at the Washington Navy Yard on Easter Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Houston, U.S.N., gave a dinner dance aboard the United States cruiser St. Louis at San Francisco Jan. 22, as a farewell to Ensigns C. F. Greene and G. B. Whitehead, U.S.N., who soon leave for the Asiatic Station. The cabin was beautifully decorated with flowers and ferns. After dinner the guests enjoyed dancing on the quarterdeck which was decorated with gaily colored flags and bunting. The marine orchestra furnished the music. Those present were as follows: Capt. and Mrs. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Colegaris, Mrs. Lyons and the Misses Flahaven, Jean Clift, Lorna Williamson, Juanita Ghirardelli, Mary Adams, Amy Long, Dorothy Wall, Doris Cook, Erwin, Pauline Griffith, Bates, Heathcote and Hutting, Ensigns C. F. Greene, G. B. Whitehead, H. E. Snow, Bennion, Gates, Coll. Welden, Sherman, Gilchrist, Short, Rooks, Rosendahl, McGuigan, Redman, Paymaster Adee, Paymaster Ewald, Mr. Walter Johnson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Bedford Boyes, Mr. Shields and Mr. Rohr.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Borland are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at Newport, R.I., on Jan. 24.

A son, Thomas John Wright, was born to Ensign and Mrs. P. T. Wright, U.S.N., on Jan. 1, 1915, at Colon, R.P.

Med. Dir. George F. Winslow, U.S.N., has arrived at St. Augustine, where he and his wife are domiciled for the winter at the Alcazar.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Gregg, Signal Corps, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at Fenton Court, 1515 East Madison street, Seattle, Wash.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick have returned to Newport, R.I., from a visit in Providence, R.I., with Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Paymr. and Mrs. C. S. Baker and two children, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Kautz are registered at Northgate, Euclid avenue, Berkeley, Cal.

Col. and Mrs. G. H. Macdonald, U.S.A., are located in their new home, 1706 Twenty-first street, Washington, D.C., Colonel Macdonald being on duty at the War College.

Mrs. Arthur Curtiss Stott, wife of Lieutenant Stott, U.S.N., will be at Hotel St. Andrews, Broadway and Seventy-second street, New York city, until Feb. 25, when she will sail for Panama.

The President conferred with Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal, on questions affecting the Canal Zone and on plans for the formal opening of the waterway next March, at the White House on Jan. 25.

Col. David C. Shanks and Mrs. Shanks had as their dinner guests in San Francisco Jan. 20 Col. and Mrs. Swift and Miss Swift, Colonel Gresham, Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Major Jenkins and Miss Shanks.

Miss Margaret Baxter returned to Boston, Mass., from Hartford, Conn., on Jan. 23, where she has been extensively entertained as the guest of Mrs. George Keller for the past week and enjoyed a most delightful visit.

Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Danforth, of Fort Crockett, Galveston, Texas, were in New York at the Hotel Astor on a leave of a month, and have left for Fall River, Mass., where they will visit relations of Mrs. Danforth.

Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, wife of Colonel Kuhn, U.S.A., is ill at her quarters at Washington Barracks, and had to recall her invitations for the dinner she was to have given at the Army and Navy Club on Jan. 28 in honor of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Among those who attended the Culp recital given at the National Theater in Washington on Jan. 21 were Mrs. Thomas Symons, Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons and the latter's mother, Mrs. Ely; Mrs. James B. Aleshire, the Misses Aleshire, Mrs. John C. Fremont and Mrs. Walter McLean.

In the audience at the address on "New Forces in English Literature" given by Mr. Cecil Chesterton at the New National Theater in Washington on Jan. 24 were Surg. Gen. and Mrs. William K. Van Reypen, Engineer-in-Chief and Mrs. Robert S. Griffin, Capt. and Mrs. Harold P. Norton and Miss Julia Heyl.

Mrs. Whitney, wife of Dr. Walter Whitney, of the Army Medical Corps, arrived in Washington last week from Fort McPherson, Ga., and will remain at the Irvington, 1416 K street, N.W., for the remainder of the winter. Much of Mrs. Whitney's girlhood was spent in Washington, when as Miss Hattie Lamond Hart, daughter of the late Colonel Hart, Inf., she was well known in military circles.

Many bequests are made in the will of Rear Admiral Morris R. S. Mackenzie, U.S.N., which was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's office in Morristown, N.J., Jan. 28. Henry Hewitt Stevens and Frances Noel Stevens are the principal beneficiaries, receiving \$27,000 each. A like amount is left in trust for William C. Stevens. The homestead and contents at No. 7 Farragut place are bequeathed to Rear Admiral R. P. Rodgers, U.S.N., and lands in Texas to Col. Alexander Rodgers, U.S.A. The residue after several smaller bequests is left to Frances Noel Stevens, who is appointed executrix.

Mr. Ambrose Swasey, designer and builder of the Lick, Yerkes and United States Naval Observatory telescopes, and an engineer, scientist and astronomer of distinction, has given \$200,000 to promote engineering research, according to the announcement made Jan. 27 at the Engineering Societies Building, New York city. The Engineering Foundation was inaugurated at once, and it was announced that the American Society of Civil Engineers would co-operate with the United Engineering Society, which is composed of electrical, mining and mechanical engineers, in the administration of the fund.

"Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Horne," says the Japan Times of Tokio Dec. 27, 1914, "will arrive on the Manchuria on Dec. 29 from San Francisco. Commander Horne will succeed Commander Cotten as Naval Attaché at the American Embassy. He will become officially attached to the Embassy on Jan. 15. Comdr. and Mrs. Cotten and family will sail for home on a U.S. transport in the latter part of the month. Their going will be a matter of regret to the members of the diplomatic corps and Tokio society at large, where they have been immensely popular during their residence during the past three years."

Mrs. Dan C. Kingman, wife of Brigadier General Kingman, U.S.A., and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John J. Kingman, wife of Captain Kingman, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful tea dance at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, D.C., on Jan. 23. The decorations were in pink and white, with a huge basket of pink tiger lilies and pink sweet peas adorning the tea table. Mrs. Dan C. Kingman wore a gown of gray charmeuse trimmed with fur, and Mrs. John Kingman pink satin veiled with chiffon and embroidered tulle. Mrs. William C. Gorgas, Mrs. Hugh Scott and Mrs. Winslow served at the elaborately appointed tea table. Others assisting were Mrs. William P. Wooten, Miss Marion Parker, Mrs. Charles Taylor and Miss Alys Downing.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover gave one of the most elaborate and brilliant balls of the season in Washington for their debutante daughter, Miss Beatrice Clover, on Jan. 21. The ballrooms at Raucher's were converted into a series of gardens. A rose garden leading through archways of laurel led into an orange grove, where numerous electric lights gleamed through the branches of the orange trees. In the large ballroom crimson rambler roses climbed against the mirrored walls, while dogwood and baskets of red and white roses filled the intervals between them. Mrs. Clover wore a handsome gown of black and silver brocade, and the debutante wore a charming gown of white taffeta brocaded in wreaths of pink roses. Miss Clover wore a founced gown of brown trimmed with silver. A seated supper was served at midnight. About three hundred guests, including many from out of town, were present.

Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Spencer were hostesses for the 7th Infantry Bridge Club Jan. 28 at Hotel Plaza, New York city.

Miss Blanche Suing, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gregory Hoisington, at West Point, returned to her home in Spokane, Wash.

Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, wife of Captain Wilson, U.S.N., gave a large debutante luncheon for her daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson, in Washington on Jan. 20.

Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., was a passenger on board the Great Northern, sailing from Philadelphia for San Francisco, Cal., via the Panama Canal, on Jan. 27.

Miss Carolyn Welles, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., has returned to her home in Hartford, Conn.

Lieut. Frank B. Clay, 17th U.S. Inf., who recently disappeared and was found in New Orleans, La., has been sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment.

Lieut. H. R. Weston, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., who went on inactive duty in that corps on Dec. 6, 1914, has returned to private practice, having opened an office on Fourth street, Santa Ana, Cal.

Col. G. S. Young, U.S.A., and Comdr. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., were passengers on the steamer Great Northern, which sailed from New York Jan. 28 for the Pacific through the Panama Canal.

Rear Admiral James McQueen Forsythe, U.S.N., retired, was stricken with paralysis Jan. 25, 1915, at Shamokin, Pa. This is the second time within a few years that he has been afflicted with that complaint.

Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers, 10th Inf., Canal Zone, Panama, who have been spending the past two months in New Orleans, left for Havana, Cuba, on Jan. 20, where they will visit friends for a couple of weeks before returning to the Zone.

Lieut. H. B. Hird, U.S.A., who with his wife and two little sons has been visiting Mrs. Hird's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Howe, in Cody, Wyo., returned to Charleston, S.C., on Jan. 16. Mrs. Hird, accompanied by her sister, Miss Electra Howe, returned to their home in Forest Grove, Ore.

The Fort Casey (Wash.) Branch of the Army Relief Society gave a benefit bridge party and dance at the post gymnasium Jan. 19. The affair was a decided success, and the fund for the destitute families of soldiers was materially increased by the receipts. The ladies in charge of the party were Mesdames C. B. Smith, J. D. Heysinger, O. H. Schrader, H. D. Burdick, H. J. Knerr and J. S. Wood.

Mrs. George M. Sternberg, wife of Brigadier General Sternberg, U.S.A., was "at home" at her residence, 2005 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, on Jan. 23, when she was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward A. Godwin, wife of Brigadier General Godwin, U.S.A.; Mrs. J. F. R. Landis, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Landis, U.S.A.; Miss Breckinridge, daughter of Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U.S.A., and Mrs. Winfield S. Overton, wife of Captain Overton, U.S.A.

The performance of Mme. Pavlova, the Russian dancer, given at the National Theater, Washington, on Jan. 22, attracted one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season. In the audience were Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, Mrs. John H. Gibbons, Miss Fitch, Mrs. Cary Langhorne and Mme. Vassiliev, wife of the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy.

Capt. Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., until recently a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, has been ordered to New York to succeed Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, U.S.N., as Supervisor of New York Harbor. Captain Dunn has been assigned to command the super-dreadnought Wyoming and has already assumed his new duties. Captain Halstead took part in the battle of Manila Bay and was a junior officer under Captain Coghlan in the Raleigh.

At the post hop hall at Fort Douglas, Utah, recently, Major and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained about 100 friends at a card party and dance. The hall was decorated with military emblems, flags and flowers. The supper table was arranged in a color scheme of red. For a centerpiece there was a large basket of red carnations tied with tulle of the same shade. Candelabra at either end of the table held red candles with red shades, and numerous small candles were placed about. The punch table was decorated with ferns. There were twenty tables of bridge and other guests spent the evening in dancing. Assisting in entertaining were Mesdames Richard Allen Keyes, Charles Gillette, George Rust, J. Frank Judge, Frank L. Dodge and C. E. Travers. Serving punch were Misses Jane Uline, Katherine Whitney and Josephine Richards. The affair was one of the most brilliant given at the fort for some time.

Col. W. J. Nicholson, 2d U.S. Cav., the officers of his command and their ladies were tendered a reception at the Ethan Allen Club, Burlington, Vt., Jan. 26, by the people of that city. It was the leading social event of the season. The rooms were elaborately decorated, and dancing in the assembly hall until after midnight was a big feature, and at 10:30 a sumptuous buffet lunch was served. The party from the fort numbered more than two score officers and ladies. In the receiving line were the president of the club, D. A. Loomis, and Mrs. Loomis, Col. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman, U.S.A., and the vice-president of the club, F. E. Kimball, and Mrs. Kimball. On the west wall of the parlor, back of the reception committee, were the national and regimental flags of the 2d Cavalry, and on the south wall were the flags of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, which were loaned to the club through the courtesy of Gen. T. S. Peck. Besides Colonels Nicholson and Dickman, Mrs. Nicholson and Mrs. Dickman, the guests from Fort Ethan Allen included Major W. F. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Major Wallace Dewitt and Mrs. Dewitt, Chaplain D. L. Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. A. B. Cox and Mrs. Cox, Capt. G. A. Purington, Capt. W. H. Paine, Capt. S. M. Kochersperger, Capt. W. K. Bartlett and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. R. McC. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Lieut. H. R. Smalley and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. E. A. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, Lieut. F. R. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, Lieut. K. G. Eastham and Mrs. Eastham, Lieut. J. P. Barney and Mrs. Barney, Lieut. W. G. Meade, G. F. Bailey, Silas M. Ratzko, Edmund P. Duval, George H. Brett, Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson, J. J. Waterman, D. O. Nelson and Charles W. Foster. These ladies from the fort were also present: Mrs. Romeyn, Miss Dickman, Miss Winn and Miss Pallen.

Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U.S.N., was an usher at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Gibb and Bache McEvers Whitlock, which took place at St. Thomas's Church, New York, N.Y., at four o'clock on Jan. 23.

Lieut. Comdr. L. Needham Jones, U.S.N., aid to the President and Secretary of the Navy, has recovered sufficiently to leave the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and with Mrs. Jones will spend two weeks at Aiken, S.C. He will report for duty at the Navy Department on March 1.

About sixty members of the Union Society of the Civil War attended the annual dinner and meeting of that organization at Delmonico's, New York city, Jan. 28. Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., was the principal speaker. Among the governors general elected were Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Col. W. Seward Webb, Major Paul Dana and Richard Stockton.

Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, U.S.A., who with Mrs. Finley and Miss Finley is on a cruise with Commodore E. C. Benedict, of the New York Yacht Club, on the latter's steam yacht Oneida, writes from Basse Terre, St. Kitts, West Indies, of the arrival there of the yacht on Jan. 19. Just as they were raising anchor to depart a cablegram was received from the Governor of British Antigua stating that the sloop Southern Cross, of Montserrat, had been wrecked off the Virgin Islands. Assistance was asked and the Oneida at once started to the rescue, under both sail and steam. The wreck was sighted about four hours later, flying signals of distress. On reaching her eleven people were found on board, including Mr. Leslie Jarvis, Commissioner of the Virgin Islands. The crew were West Indian negroes. They were short of provisions and water, and the sloop of about twenty-five tons was rolling heavily, having lost her mainmast in a gale. The Oneida lowered a boat and took on board the master of the sloop and Mr. Jarvis, who was suffering from ptomaine poisoning, having eaten spoiled fish. Sustenance was provided for the crew and the sloop was taken in tow. The port of Montserrat was reached at about 8 p.m. The open roadstead soon swarmed with small boats to welcome the yacht and rescue party. Cheer after cheer was given for the Stars and Stripes, for the Oneida and for the generous gallantry of its owner, Commodore Benedict. The latter replied that he was proud to render service to our English-speaking brothers. Songs and cheers continued to follow the Oneida as she left for St. Kitts, which place was again reached about midnight. The British Acting Administrator, Captain Rogers, was awaiting the Oneida's arrival, and news of the rescue of the sloop soon spread through the town of about 8,000 people, resulting in a second ovation for those on board the Oneida.

The Michigan Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War gave a banquet at the Hotel Tuller in Detroit on the evening of Jan. 23. Major H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., who was guest of honor, earnestly recommended some sort of military training for young men, saying: "It would not only be of benefit to the men in the way of discipline and training, but it would give the nation a reserve of trained men. Young men of the college age need just this kind of experience." Comdr. Gilmore C. Scranton, of Harbor Beach, commended a recent book on the unpreparedness of the United States for war. "We can't lick all creation, even though there are some enthusiasts who would have us believe so," he said. Major Charles B. DeNancrede, of the University of Michigan, declared that too much importance could not be attached to the medical staff of an army, and urged the granting of more authority for an army's medical staff to conserve the health and strength of the men. Capt. George C. Carmine, U.S.R.C.S., of the revenue cutter Morrill, gave a well defined outline of the duties imposed on the Revenue Cutter Service. Military education of the young was urged by H. M. Nimmo as a rational means of extending the national defense. The attendance on the occasion was very large, many of the companions resident outside Detroit braving stormy weather in order to be present.

Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy, under the pen name of Flora Cathcart, has written the words and music of a new national anthem, "Bring Peace, We Pray," which has received high praise. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, says of it: "In the majestic, musical setting to your poem you have undoubtedly given to America a distinctively national tune." Prof. Frank E. Ward, Associate in Music, Columbia University, wrote to the New York World, in which the anthem first appeared, saying: "The music is a pleasing and singable tune, well within the ordinary compass of the voice, and has a charming rhythmic change near the close which will serve to grip and fascinate the hearer rather than to prove a stumbling block." Mrs. Murphy, whose address is 530 West 123d street, New York city, has had the words and music of the anthem printed for issue to patriotic societies and others interested.

At a meeting of the students of the University of Illinois on Jan. 14 Comdr. William A. Moffett, U.S.N., commandant of the Great Lakes Training Station, spoke of the work of the station and of the excellent spirit of co-operation that prevails there. President James, of the university, who presided, made an interesting speech in which he pointed out what the citizens at large expected of the national Army and Navy. W. M. Lewis, field secretary of the Navy League of the United States, delivered an address on "The History of the United States Navy," illustrated with stereopticon views. Mr. Lewis also presented the work of the Navy League, not as an advocate of war, but an advocate of peace through high efficiency in the Army and Navy. Citing historical facts, he showed that past wars could have been materially shortened if the naval equipment had been adequate.

A number of German aviators on Jan. 23, according to a French official report, attacked Dunkirk and nearby coast towns, dropped eighty bombs, killing seven persons and seriously injuring thirteen others. French and English airmen pursued the invading air fleet and succeeded in bringing down one of the machines after a thrilling battle in the clouds. The pilot and observer of the captured aeroplane were made prisoners.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The maps we publish on page 683 give a general idea of the progress of the war during the first five months, ending Jan. 1, 1915, though it is, of course, impossible to more than suggest the positions of the contending forces at any period in a map upon so small a scale. It will be observed that the gain in territory has been by the Germans and that, with the exception of a point in the northeast corner of Prussia and in Alsace, they are doing their fighting on foreign soil.

There has been no noticeable change in the position of things in the western field, but the comparison of gains and losses in rather in favor of the Germans. The fighting in Alsace, in the region of Hartmanns and Welleskops, has been fierce and almost continuous during the week without any decisive result, both sides claiming advantages. The Germans report that on Jan. 23 they made progress in the Vosges Mountains on the summit of Hartmannsweller, northeast of Steinbach, taking numerous prisoners. The French admit the loss of trenches in this region, but claim to have subsequently secured a "foothold" in them. Jan. 27 was the Kaiser's birthday, and it appears to have been chosen as the occasion for special activity on the part of the Germans in Flanders, France and Alsace.

There has been some rifle and cannon firing to the south of Ypres. The Germans at daybreak Jan. 26 made an attack on the French trenches to the east of Ypres without result.

The French have been subjected to fierce attacks in the Argonne by the Germans. At a point near St. Hubert there was an infantry engagement. The French admit the destruction of a trench by heavy bombardment and the loss of others, in which they again regained a "foothold." Their attacks upon the enemy were without result.

In the neighborhood of La Bassée the British succeeded in standing off several violent attacks on Jan. 26 and claim to have severely punished their enemy, who were repulsed after gaining some advantage. The Germans on the contrary say: "Our troops attacked the positions of the English on both sides of La Bassée Canal. While the attack to the north of the canal, between Givenchy and the canal, did not lead to the capture of any English positions, on account of a strong flanking movement, an attack of the troops from Baden to the south of the canal met with complete success. In this region English positions, extending for over a width of 1,100 meters (1,200 yards) were taken by storm, and two strong points of support were captured. Three officers and 110 men were taken prisoners, and one cannon and three machine guns were captured. The English attempted in vain to recapture the positions which had been immediately employed for our own purposes, but were beaten back with heavy losses. Our losses were comparatively small. Battles successful for our troops took place on the heights of Craonne, southeast of Laon. All the attacks of the French in the southern part of the Argonne were repelled. More than fifty prisoners fell into our hands."

Aside from the affairs reported, artillery duels have been the chief feature of the week. These are reported at Neuport in Belgium, near Berry-au-Bac, at St. Did in the Vosges, between Mt. Bonhomme and Mt. Schlucht, near Arras, Ypres, Albert, Roye, Soissons, Zellebehe (Flanders), Lombaertzyde, Valley of the Aisne, from Lys to Oise and in Champagne. Berry-au-Bac received special attention from the German guns. Along the Belgian coast every move of the Germans is the signal for a renewed bombardment by the British ships, while the aviators of both forces are continually dropping bombs behind the hostile lines.

Jan. 27 the Germans gained a foothold at La Creute, penetrated the Foulon and rendered untenable trenches evacuated by the French. The French were driven out of their positions on the heights to the west of La Creute Ferme and to the east of Heurtebise, and were forced back on the southern slope of the heights. The Germans took prisoners and captured machine guns. There are reports of fierce fighting in taking and retaking trenches near Berry-au-Bac.

The French admit the loss of trenches at Pont-à-Mousson (in the Forest of La Prete), west of Croanne and southwest of Berry-au-Bac. Jan. 24 they captured a trench at Berry-au-Bac. A French report says: "At daybreak Jan. 26 the Germans, one battalion strong, delivered an attack against our trenches to the east of Ypres. This movement was sharply arrested. Three hundred dead, including the commandant of the company at the head of the German advance, were left on the field of battle. This attack was to have been supported by certain companies from the German second line, but these men, under the very exact fire of our artillery, found it impossible to come out from behind their shelters."

The French were occupied along almost all of their front Jan. 23 in repairing the damage done to their earthworks by the storms.

The chief activities in the eastern field have been in the neighborhood of Bukovina on the border of Rumania, where the Austrians have concentrated to oppose the passage of the Carpathians by the Russians into Transylvania. Violent snowstorms have interfered with operations and nothing decisive is reported. A Vienna report of Jan. 28 says: "Last evening the Russians had been driven back in the upper Ung. Valley from their positions on both sides of Uzok Pass. This is one of the most important of the Carpathian passes, for the possession of which many violent engagements have been fought during the course of the war. Since Jan. 1 it has been occupied by the Russians. It was strongly entrenched and stubbornly defended in several good positions, one behind the other. It is now again in our possession after three days of fighting. To the northwest of Uzok Pass and in the Latorca and Nagya Valleys fighting continues. In West Galicia and Poland there have been artillery duels of only minor importance, owing to the snowfalls. In the valleys of Ung, Latorca and Nagya-Szamos the enemy has been forced to evacuate some important heights, after repeated and fruitless counter-attacks which cost him heavy losses." There has been some fighting in Galicia on the front in the region of Jalisho.

There is nothing of importance to report from East Prussia, the situation remaining practically unchanged, though there are constant interchanges of artillery firing with some rifle shooting.

Fighting has continued in the region of Malwischken and Lasdehnen. On the Lower Vistula there were artillery interchanges and encounters between advance parties.

The Turks continue their activity in the Caucasus region and in Azerbaijan Province, Persia. They are

reported to be organizing for an attack upon the Suez Canal.

BRITISH AND GERMAN SEA FIGHTS.

For the second time a British patrolling squadron in the North Sea, under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, has won a substantial victory over German warships, sinking on Jan. 24 one of the best armored cruisers in the German navy, the Bluecher, which lost some 635 officers and men, 250 of her complement being saved by British boats. Two German battle cruisers are reported badly damaged, and some of the light cruisers. There was, it is believed, considerable loss of life on the cruisers, but there is nothing definite as yet known as to this.

The British did not come out of the fight unscathed, for the battle cruiser Lion was disabled and also the destroyer Meteor, while fourteen officers and men were killed, and twenty-nine were wounded.

The statement issued in Berlin to the effect that a British cruiser was reported to have been sunk in the battle was declared by British naval officials to be an attempt to minimize the victory of Sir David Beatty. The reported loss of the British cruiser was flatly denied and the Admiralty reaffirmed its declaration that the British casualties had been few. The disabling of the Lion and Meteor was evidently the basis of the German report.

The battle in one respect was the most important of the war, as in it were three of the finest battle cruisers of the German navy, and one of their finest armored cruisers, while the British squadron comprised five battle cruisers, three of which were the flower of their navy. It was the first time that two squadrons of battle cruisers have met and fought. Light cruisers and destroyers on both sides also took part in the fight.

The British battle cruiser squadron ranged in speed from twenty-six to thirty knots, while the German squadron ranged from twenty-five to twenty-nine knots. Heavier guns and speed had the advantage over lesser gun power, for with two exceptions the German ships were much behind the British in gun power. The German squadron was, it is believed, bound for the British Isles to make another raid on coast towns, and did not expect to find Rear Admiral Beatty in their path. The Germans put about and started for their mine base at full speed. The fight was then evidently a running one for nearly four hours, the German ships at first being out of range. The Bluecher, the slowest of the German ships, soon fell behind, and was then at the mercy of several of the British cruisers, finally being hulled, torpedoed and sunk.

It was 9:30 a.m., Jan. 24, when action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand, and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other.

The British Admiralty on Jan. 27 gave out a telegraphic report of the fight received from Admiral Beatty which gives some interesting particulars. The report says, in part:

"A flotilla of destroyers patrolling about 7:30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to the reports received, consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and some destroyers. Their position was approximately fourteen miles east-southeast. Orders were given to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy and to report their movements. As they had at once commenced to retire to the east-southeast, the battle cruisers were directed to steer southeast, with a view to securing the lee position and to cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase.

"Speed was worked up to twenty-eight or twenty-nine knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards a slow and deliberate fire was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy. The Lion and the Tiger, having drawn ahead, were in action alone for some time, and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result.

"The other vessels, as they drew up, engaged the enemy. A German flotilla of destroyers was disposed on the starboard beam of their cruisers and an attack by them was driven off. At about eleven o'clock a lucky shot damaged one of the Lion's feed tanks, causing the port engine to be stopped. At the same time enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow and a course was steered to avoid them. The Bluecher was now in a critical condition, with her speed reduced, and the Indomitable, which had now come up, was directed to complete her destruction. The rest of the squadron were directed to attack the rear of the enemy. The Lion, with escort, steered to the northwest, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to one of the destroyers, and subsequently to the Princess Royal.

"Through the damage to the Lion's feed tank we were undoubtedly deprived of a greater victory. The presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action being broken off. The result of the action was that the Bluecher was sunk and two other battle cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged. The German prisoners reported also that the Kolberg had been sunk by salvos from our squadron.

"Subsequently the starboard engines of the Lion also developed trouble and the Indomitable took her in tow and brought her into port. The damage to the Lion and the Tiger is in neither case serious, and repairs can be completed in a short time. The remainder of the squadron were not hit. The casualties were very slight. The death of Engineer Captain Taylor, whose services have been invaluable, is deeply regretted. The behavior of officers and men was only what was expected, and great credit is due to the engine room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron."

Further official advices state that all the British ships and destroyers engaged in action have returned safely to port. The destroyer Meteor, which was disabled, was towed by the destroyer Liberty. The British destroyer squadron was under Commodore Trywhitt. The total British casualties reported to the Admiralty are as follows: Lion, 17 men wounded; Tiger, 1 officer and 9 men killed, 3 officers and 8 men wounded; Meteor, 4 men killed, 1 wounded.

The following is the German official announcement of the fight given out in Berlin Jan. 24: "During the advance of our armored cruisers, the Seydlitz, the Derfflinger, the Moltke and the Bluecher, which, accompanied by four smaller cruisers and two flotillas of torpedo boats, were steaming in the North Sea, these vessels became engaged with a British detachment com-

posed of five battle cruisers, several smaller cruisers and twenty-six torpedo-boat destroyers.

"The enemy discontinued the engagement after three hours' time at a point seventy miles west-northwest of Heligoland and retreated.

"According to the information available one British battle cruiser and one of our armored cruisers, the Bluecher, were sunk. All the other German ships returned to port.

"Signed. VON BEHNCKE."

The Bluecher had a normal displacement of 15,500 tons, and her designed horsepower was 32,000. She was 489 feet long, carried twelve 8.2-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, sixteen 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes and was completed in 1909. Her best recent speed was 26.4 knots. She had six-inch armor belt amidships and four-inch at the ends. She was built at Kiel in 1908 and cost \$6,500,000. Her commander, according to the latest German naval list, was Captain Erdmann. She is the best ship thus far lost to the German navy, and her destruction is a hard blow.

The battle cruiser Lion, flagship of Sir David Beatty, is a vessel of 26,350 tons and 70,000 horsepower, with a complement of 1,000. She has eight 13.5-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, four 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes, and was completed in 1912. She is 680 feet long, and has a speed of 31.7 knots. Her commander is Capt. Alfred E. M. Chatfield. She has nine-inch armor belt amidships and four-inch at the ends. It was reported that the Lion was in the naval engagement off the Falkland Islands in which a British squadron under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee sank the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg and Leipzig.

Sir David Beatty is the youngest vice admiral in the British navy. He received the acting rank of vice admiral on Aug. 3. He commanded the same battle cruiser squadron in the engagement off Heligoland Bight on Aug. 28, in which three German light cruisers and two German torpedo-boat destroyers were sunk.

The superior range and power of the British 13.5-inch guns, with accurate shooting gave them a distinct advantage over the German ships, whose heaviest gun was 12-inch. The British ships could practically choose their own range after they caught up with some of the German ships. It was only the high speed of the remaining German battle cruisers that probably saved them. They reached the mine fields where it got too risky for the British ships to follow. Had the chase been farther from the German home base, it would, in all probability, have resulted in greater losses for the Germans.

It is interesting to note in this connection, that the British, in heavy ordnance, had twenty-four 13.5-inch guns and sixteen 12-inch guns, while the German ships had eight 12-inch, twenty 11-inch, and twelve 8.2-inch guns of heavy caliber. Of smaller caliber guns the Germans had forty-four 6-inch guns, and the British eighty 4-inch. The German battle cruiser Derfflinger, of 28,000 tons, was the largest of the German vessels engaged. Her complement is 1,200 officers and men, and her speed twenty-seven knots. She was completed last July, but only had 12-inch guns, and was the only German ship that had this caliber. She has thirteen inches of armor amidships. The following is a brief comparison of the large ships of the two squadrons:

British.	Tons.	Big. Guns.	Speed. Knots.
Lion (flagship)	26,350	8 13.5-in.	28.5
Tiger	30,000	8 13.5-in.	30.
Princess Royal	26,350	8 13.5-in.	28.5
New Zealand	18,800	8 12-in.	26.4
Indomitable	17,250	8 12-in.	27.3
German.			
Seydlitz (flagship)	24,605	10 11-in.	29
Moltke	22,635	10 11-in.	27.2
Bluecher	15,500	12 8.2-in.	25.8
Derfflinger	28,000	8 12-in.	29

Up to Jan. 26, 1915, the German navy has lost from all causes sixty-one ships, and the British thirty-two.

AVIATION TROPHY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Flying announces that a \$5,000 trophy and five purses of \$1,000 each have been offered by Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss through the Aero Club of America for competition between Army and Navy aviators. The trophy is to be competed for annually and the pilot or pilots winning the contest are to get the purse. Mr. Curtiss had a conference with the governors of the Aero Club, and all agreed as to the need to give some incentive to develop aeronautics in the Army and Navy. The Army and Navy aeronautical organizations at present, it was pointed out, consist essentially of only a dozen aeroplanes, which are fast being worn out and will be too dangerous to fly. The 1915 appropriation for the Navy will allow for the acquisition of only twenty aeroplanes, and the \$300,000 appropriated by Congress for Army aeronautics will barely be sufficient for the upkeep of the present organization; so that the Army and Navy combined will not have as many aeroplanes as Montenegro or Turkey. Therefore it was deemed a patriotic duty by those present to turn Mr. Curtiss's offer of a trophy over to the Army and Navy for the benefit and encouragement of military aviators, to compensate for the limitations imposed by Congress's failure to provide adequate means. Mr. Curtiss said that when he himself took part in contests he found trophies and awards inducive to greater accomplishments. Now that he has become the head of a great establishment which has trained close to two hundred pilots he wishes to reciprocate.

The rules for the contest are to be made and promulgated by a committee composed of members of the Army, Navy and Aero Club of America, as in the case of the Clarence H. Mackay Military Trophy. The aeroplanes participating in the contest will be hydro-aeroplanes or flying boats, which are used by both the Army and Navy. Mr. Curtiss in a communication to Mr. Alan R. Hawley, the president of the club, making the offer, says he wishes to present funds to procure a suitable trophy, to cost not more than \$5,000, and a cash purse to accompany it to the amount of \$1,000, each year for five years. The purpose is to further the interests of American aeronautics.

The trophy is to be in the custody of the club, but to become the property of the Army or Navy, year by year, as won in the contest. The cash purse, or silver plate of equal value, to go to the winning pilot or pilots. The contests to take place on or about May 6 each year, and may be for a single day, or may extend over a period of a week or more. Entries to be confined to American pilots and American machines which are capable of starting from and alighting on the water.

Mr. Curtiss's generous offer has been transmitted to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy,

and it is hoped that the first contest can be held next May. Of the contest Flying says: "Our aviators are second to none in general efficiency. The reason why many records are not made by the military aviators is that the Army and Navy do not encourage record-breaking. But the record of 8 hours 53 minutes continuous flying made by Lieut. Byron I. Jones and the records of Capt. Townsend F. Dodd and Henry Le Roy Muller, of the Army; and the splendid demonstrations given by Lieuts. P. N. L. Bellinger, R. C. Saufley, of the Navy, and others show their thorough efficiency. Last year the few Army aviators made close to four thousand flights, and carried approximately one thousand officers. The Navy aviators at Vera Cruz gave extraordinary demonstrations of skill and courage—particularly remarkable as they used hydro-aeroplanes and flying boats for reconnoitering over mountainous land, in skies which had been unexplored by airmen. The Army men were anxious to participate, but they were not allowed to show what they could do."

NATIONAL MATCHES 1915.

The changes in the rules governing the national matches this year which were recommended by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice recently have been approved by the Secretary of War, and a circular giving the proceedings of the board as approved will shortly be issued by the War Department. The principal changes which have been made embody the following: Jacksonville, Fla., has been selected for the place of shooting, and the two days' preliminary practice will be held there Oct. 15 and 16. The National Individual Match will commence on Oct. 18, to be followed by the National Team Match and the National Pistol Match. A new provision as to the teams which may take part is the inclusion of teams from universities, colleges and military schools with the teams from the Services and states. The distances in the National Team Matches are changed to slow fire at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. No sighting shots are now allowed, and the number of shots for record at all ranges and in both classes of fire is now fifteen shots, instead of ten as formerly. The provision for a trigger pull of three pounds has been eliminated.

It is provided that university and college teams not equipped with the model rifle of 1903 may use the model 1898 rifle. The order of fire in the National Team Matches is changed to begin with 200 yards rapid, followed by 300 yards rapid, 300 yards slow, 600 yards slow and 1,000 yards slow fire. The prizes in the National Team Match will be the same as in 1913, except that a bronze medal will be awarded each member of all teams shooting in class A. Section 15 of the 1913 rules regarding eliminations has been changed as follows: "At least six of the shooting members of each team in the National Team Match shall be men who have never heretofore shot as members of a team in a National Team Match or a National Divisional Team Match. Provided, however, that the principals and alternates of each team of the Organized Militia participating in the National Team Match must have been selected by competition open to all officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia of such state; and not less than fifty per cent. of the principals belonging to teams participating in such National Team Match shall be enlisted men. No person shall be a member of any team from a university, college or military school or college in the National Matches, or alternate of such team, who does not present a certificate from competent authority of the institution to which he belongs showing that he is in good scholastic standing and has performed the amount of military duty required of him."

The conditions of the National Individual Match are so changed as to admit representatives from universities, colleges and military schools and college, and the conditions have been changed to rapid fire at 200 and 300 yards and slow fire at 300, 600 and 1,000 yards. A cash prize of \$5 each to those winning the next sixty-four places below the thirty-six prize winners has been added. There are no changes in the conditions governing the National Pistol Match. A number of changes in the duties of officers on the range are made, together with rules for the firing points, etc. The definition of a defective cartridge is given as one where the mark of the firing pin appears on the primer and which, when tried in the same or other rifle, still remains unfired. The definition of a disabled piece is a rifle or pistol which cannot be fired, or which, in the opinion of the ordnance officer, has been so damaged that it cannot be fired with accuracy.

NAVY EXHIBIT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. Howard A. Banks, private secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, chairman of the committee in charge of the Navy's exhibit at San Francisco, has gone to that city to attend to its installation. The Navy's chief exhibition will be the Navy itself. Both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets will be at San Francisco at various times during the exposition. It is planned to keep a considerable section of the fleet there at all times, including the Oregon and Solace, which will be moored to a wharf. All vessels will be accessible to visitors each day.

The main exhibit of the Navy on shore will be in the Palace of Machinery. Here the principal attraction will be a revolving cyclorama depicting the evolution of the Navy. This will include all ships of the old and new Navy and will show the gradual but steady development achieved from the days of John Paul Jones to the advent of the superdreadnought. There will also be exhibited to the public such naval munitions as a completed torpedo, fixed ammunition of the smaller caliber, as well as armor piercing projectiles, powder in bags as it is used, and the hand weapons of the wooden Navy, such as cutlasses, rifles and marlin spikes. There will be installed a complete wireless outfit, a semaphore signaling apparatus, the new gyroscope compass, submarine periscope, range finder, sounding machines and telegraph instruments used for communication on men-of-war. A large working model of the Drydock Dewey, containing a model of a modern battleship, will be in constant operation, as well as a model of Drydock No. 4 at the New York Navy Yard, equipped with a large locomotive crane. Exact models of all classes of ships from the sailing ship of old to the modern man-of-war will be distributed throughout the exhibition rooms.

In the Palace of Liberal Arts the Navy will have an additional exhibit in which will be shown a model of the Naval Academy and specimens of work done by midshipmen, relics of the old Maine, historical relics and pictures and portraits of some of the most distinguished

Secretaries of the Navy, and guns of various calibers from the 18 caliber to 6-inch. In this room will also be exhibited the famous painting by William F. Halsall showing the Oregon in pursuit of the Cristobal Colon on the south coast of Cuba on July 3, 1898.

THE ARMY.

S.O., JAN. 28, 1915, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. B. O. Davis, 9th Cav., has been detailed as instructor at Wilberforce University, Ohio.

First Lieut. F. J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., to State College, Pullman, Wash.

First Lieut. Frederick J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., detailed professor military science and tactics at State College, Pullman, Wash.; will proceed to Pullman and report for duty.

First Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 19th Inf., relieved from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and will proceed to Hot Springs, General Hospital, for treatment.

Col. John L. Phillips, M.C., to Hot Springs, Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 306, Dec. 29, 1914, War D., as relieves Major Leroy T. Hillman, O.D., from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance upon arrival of Major John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., is amended so as to relieve Major Hillman Feb. 15.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 20, 1915.

Reappointment in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder to be Judge Advocate General with the rank of brigadier general.

Appointment in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. Adolph John Schliesser to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 25, 1915.

Appointment in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. William A. Mann to be brigadier general.

Promotions in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

First Lieut. William Bryden to be captain.

Second Lieut. Leo J. Ahern to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Donald M. Beere to be first lieutenant.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. Irvin L. Phillips to be major.

First Lieut. Douglas H. Jacobs to be captain.

Infantry Arm.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: George C. Bowen, John H. Hester, Franklin L. Whitley, Alfred H. Hobley, Arthur J. Hanlon, Olin O. Ellis, Elmer C. Desobry, Emile V. Cutrer.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES NO. 10, WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1914, WAR D. Paragraphs 714 and 725, Infantry Drill Regulations, are changed as follows:

714. (Edition approved Aug. 19, 1911, and edition corrected to November, 1913.) After saluting the reviewing officer, the commanding officer of the troops turns out of the column, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer, and returns saber; the members of his staff accompanying him take post on the right of the reviewing officer's staff and return saber. When the rear element of his command has passed, without changing his position, the commanding officer of the troops salutes the reviewing officer; he and the members of his staff accompanying him then draw saber and rejoin his command. The commanding officer of the troops and the members of his staff are the only ones who turn out of the column. (C.I.D.R., No. 10, Dec. 28, 1914.)

725. (Edition approved Aug. 19, 1911, changed by C.I.D.R. No. 6, War D., 1913; and edition corrected to November, 1913.) Change the eighth and last sections to read as follows:

Without facing about, each captain or special unit commander, except the drum major, commands: 1. Eyes, in time to add, 2. RIGHT, when at 6 paces from the reviewing officer, and commands FRONT when at 6 paces beyond him. At the command eyes the company officers armed with the saber execute the first motion of present saber; at the command right all turn head and eyes to the right, the company officers complete present saber and the non-commissioned officers armed with the saber execute the first motion of present saber; at the command front all turn head and eyes to the front, and officers and non-commissioned officers armed with the saber resume the carry saber; without arms in hand the first motion of the hand salute is made at the command right and the second motion not made until the command front.

The major, having saluted, takes post on the right of the reviewing officer, returns saber and remains there until the rear of the battalion has passed, then salutes, draws saber, and rejoins his battalion. The band ceases to play when the column has completed its second change of direction after passing the reviewing officer. (C.I.D.R., No. 10, Dec. 28, 1914.)

[2211347, A.G.O.]

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Brigadier General, Chief of Staff.

Official: H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss is relieved from the command of the Southern Department and is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Feb. 15, 1915. He will then repair to Washington for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. John W. McKie, Q.M.C., is relieved from his present duties, upon the arrival at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., of an officer to relieve him, and will proceed to the Canal Zone for duty and station. (Jan. 23, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Capt. Robert M. Brambila to Portland, Ore., and assume temporary charge of the Portland office of the Q.M. Corps, relieving Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for duty as assistant to the quartermaster of that department, relieving Lieut. Col. Frank F. Eastman. Lieutenant Colonel Eastman upon being relieved will proceed to Portland, Ore., for duty, relieving Capt. Robert M. Brambila of his temporary charge of that office. Captain Brambila upon being relieved will return to his station at Seattle, Wash., and resume his duties. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Capt. Walter B. McCaskey, Q.M.C., from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty as Q.M. of those coast defenses. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Capt. Albert U. Faulkner, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Feb. 14, 1915. He will report in person Feb. 15, 1915, at Fort Sill, Okla., for taking course at the school to May 15, 1915. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Christian H. L. Moller, Q.M.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., will be sent to Empire, Canal Zone, for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Brown, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty as blacksmith and horseshoer. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Edgar A. Supplee, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 19, 1915, from sergeant, general service, Infantry), now at the recruiting station, Ziegler Building, Riverside avenue and Howard street, Spokane, Wash., will be sent to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Louis F. King, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, will be sent to Cristobal, Canal Zone. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Richard M. Scott, Q.M.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps Feb. 13 and will then join regiment to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Roy F. Stark, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Galveston Depot, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 1, Jan. 2, 1915, War D., as re-

lates to Capt. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Capt. John B. H. Waring, M.C., is designated to conduct a correspondence course under the supervision of the Chief, Division of Military Affairs, for medical officers of the Militia of Colorado and Utah. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to Capt. Frank W. Weed, M.C. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., at the proper time to Washington Barracks, D.C., for detail and service as a member of a board for the examination of candidates for probational appointment as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 299, Dec. 19, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class George E. Daily, H.C., from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to temporary duty attending Surgeon's Office, Headquarters Central Department, Chicago, Ill. (Letter Commanding General, Central Dept.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles H. Jorte, H.C., on duty in the 2d Division, will be sent to Manila on first available transport for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Sergt. Richard E. Humes, H.C., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., is assigned to duty at that hospital. (Jan. 21, War D.)

Sergt. Henry Ash, H.C., Fort McKinley, Me., is detailed to duty with Militia of New York. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Acting Cook Joseph F. Viands, H.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 27, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Par. 1, S.O. 14, Jan. 18, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., is revoked. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Leave ten days to Capt. Robert S. Thomas, C.E. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., from assignment to and duty with Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, upon the date of receipt by him of official notice of his promotion to the grade of major, and will then proceed to Honolulu and take station for duty as assistant to the department engineer. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Sergt. Michael McCarthy, Co. K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave five days to Capt. Alvin B. Barber, C.E. (Jan. 26, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Parker Hitt, S.C., relieved from detail in Signal Corps, March 20, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Capt. Roy C. Kirtland, S.C., San Diego, Cal., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

Capt. William M. Fassett, S.C., will proceed about Jan. 28, 1915, to New York city for duty pertaining to the newly organized battalion, Signal Corps, Militia of New York. (Jan. 25, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Clarence Sawyer, S.C., now in Manila, will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John A. Malterer, S.C., Texas City, Texas, to Fort Myer, Va., for duty in connection with the Signal Corps radio tractor. (Jan. 27, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

First Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 1st Cav., now in camp at San Diego, Cal., is detailed for temporary duty as aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., as soon as he becomes eligible for detached service under existing law. (Jan. 15, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

COL. J. T. DICKMAN, ATTACHED.

Regimental Sergt. Major William Kirby, 2d Cav., from temporary duty at Eastern Department headquarters to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Jan. 25, E.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James E. Abbott, 6th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 11, 2d Div.)

Leave one month to Capt. James Longstreet, 6th Cav. (Jan. 9, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., as relates to Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Dugan, 6th Cav., is revoked. (Jan. 26, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Sergt. Homer D. Goldthwait, Troop A, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 8th Cav., will report in person to Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., for examination. (Jan. 23, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. (Jan. 25, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

Second Lieut. Jerome W. Howe, 10th Cav., now at Worcester, Mass., on sick leave, is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will join his regiment. (Jan. 27, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, 12th Cav., upon completion of his duties at Louisville, Colo., will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., for station thereat. (Jan. 4, C.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., to West Point, N.Y., Feb. 28, 1915, for duty. (Jan. 21, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major Arthur Thayer, Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, Feb. 1, 1915. He is relieved from further treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport to leave San Francisco, Cal., for Manila about Feb. 5, 1915, to join his regiment. (Jan. 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., is further extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., is extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Leave four months, about Feb. 14, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, 3d Field Art. (Jan. 18, E.D.)

Col. George W. Van Deusen, 3d Field Art., is detailed as student officer at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., and will report on April 15, 1915, for taking course to May 15, 1915. (Jan. 25, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., upon his arrival in United States to Fort Riley, Kas., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., for purpose of taking course of instruction at the school until May 15, 1915, and then join his regiment. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Sergt. John R. Vanderhoof, Battery F, 6th Field Art., Eagle Pass, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 5th Field Artillery and is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of the District of Columbia. (Jan. 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Par. 47, S.O. 219, Sept. 17, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Charles C. Pulis, Field Art., is revoked. (Jan. 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

The leave granted Capt. M. S. Battle, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Raycroft Walsh, C.A.C., will proceed to Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., for examination, with a view to his selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 21, E.D.)

Leave two months and six days, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Gustav H. Franke, C.A.C. (Jan. 21, War D.)

The 145th Company, C.A.C., is designated as a mine company. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Cpts. Robert B. McBride and Offere Hope, C.A.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Washington, Md., vice Cpts. William Tidball and Walter K. Wilson, C.A.C., relieved. (Jan. 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 49, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., as transfers Capt. Charles H. Patterson, C.A.C., to the 40th Company is amended so as to transfer him to the 87th Company until April 1, 1915, on which date he is transferred to the 40th Company. He will join each company to which transferred. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Louis A. Craig, C.A.C., is transferred from the 123d to the 40th Company and will join company. (Jan. 23, War D.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Jan. 19, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Lewis H. Brereton, C.A.C., at his own request is relieved from the operation of Par. 4, S.O. 284, Western D., Dec. 15, 1914, requiring him to report at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for examination, with a view to selection for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

Par. 51, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., is amended so as to direct 1st Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, C.A.C., to Fort Morgan, Ala., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join 116th Company. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Leave to include March 20, 1915, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, C.A.C. (Jan. 25, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John N. Reynolds, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 26, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. William R. Doores from the 72d to the 121st Company; Capt. Frank H. Phipps, jr., from the 74th to the 72d Company; Capt. John R. Musgrave from the 121st to the 74th Company. Captains Doores and Phipps will join companies to which transferred, and Captain Musgrave will join company upon the expiration of his present leave. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class Samuel O. Bridgens, C.A.C., Fort Miley, Cal., will be sent to Fort McDowell in time to be sent on transport to leave March 5, 1915, to Fort Ruger, H.T., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 1st Class William Russell, C.A.C., Fort Ruger, H.T., upon completion of his four-year tour of foreign service, about March 31, 1915, will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about Feb. 15, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Creedy C. Sheppard, C.A.C. (Jan. 25, E.D.)

Leave for ten days to Capt. James M. Fulton, C.A.C. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Engr. Guy H. Hicks, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, to Coast Defenses of Key West for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Engr. Edward E. Marshall, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Key West, to Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound for duty. (Jan. 27, War D.)

Cook John Whittington, 7th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 27, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

Leave three months and twenty days, upon his relief from duty with the Panama Canal, and to terminate not later than May 31, 1915, is granted Capt. Charles W. Barber, 3d Inf. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, effective upon his relief from duty with the Panama Canal, and to terminate not later than May 31, 1915, is granted Capt. Charles W. Barber, 3d Inf. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 19, Jan. 23, 1915, granting leave for three months and twenty days to Capt. Charles W. Barber, 3d Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 26, E.D.)

Leave four months, effective Feb. 1, 1915, to Capt. Charles W. Barber, 3d Inf. (Jan. 26, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John Scott, 4th Inf., is further extended twenty days. (Jan. 14, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Joseph Shankin, Co. D, 4th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 27, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Leave one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. William E. Morrison, 7th Inf. (Jan. 14, 2d Div.)

Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, March 21, 1915, vice Capt. Parker Hitt, S.C., relieved from detail in that corps, March 20, and will then join regiment to which he may be assigned. Captain Turner will proceed about March 21 to Washington for duty. (Jan. 23, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Sergt. Samuel Vessey, Co. K, 8th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Sergt. John F. McCafferty, Co. B, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas, is transferred as sergeant to the 30th Infantry and is detailed with Militia of Ohio. (Jan. 25, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Cook Michael Moran, Co. B, 10th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., upon relief from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with 30th Infantry. (Jan. 27, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Capt. Claude H. Miller, 11th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.C. Feb. 14, 1915, vice Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Feb. 13, 1915, and will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 27, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Major Robert W. Rose, 12th Inf., will report in person to Col. John C. Gresham, Cav., president of an Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Jan. 22, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. George A. Speer, jr., 13th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, March 15, 1915. (Jan. 22, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 14th Inf., from further temporary duty with the battalion of his regiment at Fort Missoula, Mont., when his services can be spared, to proper station, Fort Lawton, Wash. (Jan. 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Francis C. Endicott, 14th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Lawton, Wash., vice Capt. Walter Harvey, 14th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 19, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

First Sergt. Thomas P. Kelly, Co. F, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 23, War D.)

First Sergt. Thomas McGorin, Co. L, 15th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Clay, 17th Inf., from Jackson Barracks, La., to Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Jan. 27, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

First Lieut. Ralph W. Dusenbury, 18th Inf., to Naco, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 16, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 18th Inf., will proceed to Naco, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 14, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 12, Jan. 15, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., to sail for Manila on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about May 5, 1915, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about April 5, 1915. (Jan. 22, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Edmund S. Sayer, jr., 21st Inf., is transferred to the unassigned. (Jan. 19, 21st Inf.)

Capt. Austin A. Parker, unassigned, 21st Inf., is assigned to Co. C, this regiment. (Jan. 19, 21st Inf.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Second Lieut. David H. Cowles, 22d Inf., to Naco, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 15, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. William L. Lesley, Co. F, 22d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, 22d Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of California as inspector-instructor. (Jan. 25, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon completion of temporary duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and to terminate not later than March 1, 1915, to Capt. Thomas L. Brewer, 23d Inf. (Jan. 9, 2d Div.)

Capt. Samuel A. Price, 23d Inf., to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 27, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. —

Col. Willis T. May, 24th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Capt. Robert G. Rutherford, jr., 24th Inf., is assigned to the 18th Infantry, to take effect Feb. 1, 1915. Upon his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave granted will join regiment to which assigned. (Jan. 25, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 25th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, March 15, 1915. He will proceed to San Francisco on the transport to leave Manila about March 15. (Jan. 22, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave one month to Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 27th Inf. (Jan. 12, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

The leave granted Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 13, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, 28th Inf., is extended twenty days. (Jan. 15, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Major James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 13, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. John Engdal, Co. I, 28th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at camp at Galveston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Major John J. Bradley, 29th Inf., having reported, is assigned to Fort Porter, N.Y., and will proceed to that post. (Jan. 21, E.D.)

Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 29th Inf., having reported, is assigned to Fort Jay, N.Y., for station. (Jan. 21, E.D.)

Sergt. Ernest John, Co. C, 29th Inf., Fort Porter, N.Y., is detailed to duty with Militia of New Jersey and will be sent to Trenton, N.J. (Jan. 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 29th Inf., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the purpose of conducting the examination of candidates for volunteer commissions, vice 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., relieved. (Jan. 26, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Robert L. Hirst, Inf., from duty with Militia of Minnesota and is attached to 26th Infantry and will join that regiment. (Jan. 26, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Major Robert L. Howze, 11th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Wade H. Westmoreland, Stewart O. Elting and Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav., and Frank K. Ross, 6th Cav. (Jan. 23, E.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 133, these headquarters, 1914, directing the following officers to report to the board of officers appointed at Trinidad, Colo., for examination for promotion, is revoked: First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., 2d Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav., 2d Lieut. Richard D. Newman, 11th Cav. (Jan. 4

of accompanying 2d Lieut. Frank B. Clay, 17th Inf., to that hospital, and return to proper station. (Jan. 27, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers, now unassigned, is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 1st Cav. 1st Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 9th Cav. 2d Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 10th Cav. 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Christian, 1st Cav. Each officer will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander, and upon the expiration of any leave will join troop to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Infantry arm, now unassigned, is assigned to the regiment indicated after his name: Capt. Ned M. Green, 28th Inf., Fredrik L. Knudsen, 27th Inf., Leonard T. Baker, 9th Inf., and Robert H. Sillman, 23d Inf., 1st Lieuts. Ralph A. Jones, 20th Inf., Robert H. Fletcher, jr., 6th Inf., Torrey B. Maghee, 21st Inf., Jesse C. Drain, 9th Inf., Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 18th Inf., and Bruce R. Campbell, 11th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Rapp Brush, 11th Inf., Walker E. Hobson, 9th Inf., Harry R. Kutz, 22d Inf., Carl F. McKinney, 27th Inf., John C. Waler, jr., 12th Inf., and Whitmon R. Conolly, 17th Inf. Each officer, with the exception of Lieutenant Walker, will be assigned to a company upon his arrival in the United States and upon the expiration of any leave will join company to which assigned. (Jan. 25, War D.)

Each of the following officers, now attached to the regiment indicated after his name, is assigned to that regiment: Lieut. Col. Farrand Sayre, 7th Cav., and Major John O'Shea, 4th Cav. (Jan. 26, War D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1915. Detail for court: Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf. Capt. Edgar T. Conley, Robert O. Van Horn, Courtland Nixon, William A. Carleton, 1st Lieut. Francis B. Eastman and Fred C. Miller, 2d Lieut. Delos C. Emmons and Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Bruce B. Butler, 30th Inf., Judge Advocate. (Jan. 26, E.D.)

SCHOOL OF FIRE.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla. Those not already at Fort Sill will proceed at the proper time to that post, and all officers mentioned will report in person on Feb. 15, 1915, to the commanding officer of Fort Sill and to the commandant of the School of Fire for the purpose of taking the course of instruction from that date to May 15, 1915.

First Field Artillery.—First Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer and 2d Lieut. Joseph Andrews.

Third Field Artillery.—Capt. Charles M. Bunker, 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Carter and Dawson Olmstead, 2d Lieut. Harold C. Vanderveer and Charles J. Browne.

Fourth Field Artillery.—Capt. Daniel F. Craig, 1st Lieut. John E. Mort, 2d Lieut. Alfred G. Thomason, Norman P. Morrow and Clift Andrus.

Fifth Field Artillery.—First Lieut. William Bryden, 2d Lieut. Lloyd E. Jones, Newton N. Polk and Karl C. Greenwald.

Sixth Field Artillery.—First Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, 2d Lieut. Wesley M. Bailey and John D. von Holtzendorff.

Each of the officers named will retain quarters at his present station and such temporary quarters as are available at Fort Sill will be provided by the commanding officer of that post. No accommodation can be provided for the families of officers.

Upon the completion of the course for which he is detailed, each of the officers named will join his proper station. (Jan. 25, War D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Cook Thomas Reilly, U.S.M.A., Detachment of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 26, War D.)

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBITION.

The following officers are detailed for duty to assist the Government exhibit board at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal.: Capt. Fred L. Perry, C.A.C., 1st Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., 2d Lieut. William C. Rose, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. William H. Simpson, 6th Inf. (Jan. 22, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	S.F.	Honolulu	about	Manila	days
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	13
Logan	Jan. 15	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Sherman	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 2	13
Sherman	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Logan	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	11
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	13
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive	Lay
	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	days
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	23
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At New York.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—At Seattle, Wash.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 21.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.; arrived Honolulu Jan. 13; left Honolulu Jan. 14.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5 for Manila, P.I.
WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Wenden, Wash.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert R. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 24, 1915.

Mrs. Bryan, wife of Capt. R. W. Bryan, M.C., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, of Webster Groves, Mo. Lieut. G. C. Keleher gave a stag dinner Sunday. Lieut. J. G. Donovan left Monday for Eagle Pass, Texas, with a detachment of recruits and returned to Jefferson Barracks on Saturday.

Mrs. G. V. Rukke on Monday gave a delightful bridge and tea party in honor of Miss Hester Nolan. The bridge guests were Mesdames A. E. Williams, R. W. Bryan, J. M. Craig, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAllister, Miss Ethel Jones and Miss Blanche Nolan. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williams and Miss Blanche Nolan. Miss Hester Nolan received the complimentary prize. The guests for tea were Mesdames Kennedy, Farmer, Humphreys, G. W. England, S. B. England, Tyndall, Merrill and Allen.

Col. J. H. Beacom on Tuesday gave a theater party at the Olympic Theater to see Margaret Anglin and with a supper at the Olympic for Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill and Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham. Lieut. Frank Thorpe, jr., 5th Field Art., spent Wednesday and Thursday at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Those at the roller skating in the post hall Wednesday evening were Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Lawrence Kennedy, Katherine Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Mrs. F. M. Jones, Mrs. J. C. Medd, Miss Ethel Jones, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieutenant Thorpe, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Burr, G. C. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. After the skating Lieut. G. C. Keleher was host at a Welsh rabbit party. A colored protégé of Lieutenant Keleher sang con songs and played on the banjo. The guests were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieutenant Thorpe, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister.

Mrs. J. C. Medd, of Maplewood, N.J., who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. F. M. Jones, left Thursday for Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham had dinner Thursday for Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. F. H. Lomax and Capt. and Mrs. Craig.

Lieut. Talbot Smith returned Thursday from temporary recruiting duty in Little Rock, Ark. Col. J. H. Beacom had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Farmer, jr., Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of St. Louis. Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham and Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig. Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Capt. F. H. Lomax had dinner for a party of St. Louis friends; Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Merrill, Mrs. R. C. Allen, Lieut. G. C. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister.

Those at the formal hop in the Administration Building on Friday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. England, Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Lieut. and Mrs. Burr, Lieut. G. C. Keleher and Lieut. and Mrs. McAllister.

Mr. L. B. Wright, of St. Louis, is spending the week at Jefferson Barracks, visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton. Victor Rukke, son of Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, has been confined to the house for a few days with measles.

Much amusement has been afforded to the garrison by the arrest of Lieut. F. H. Burr in St. Louis a few days ago. Lieutenant Burr was bowling along in his beautiful new Hudson limousine, when he was amazed at being stopped by the police, accused of having stolen the car, and, in spite of his protests, hurried to the police station, where he finally proved his innocence. A duplicate of Lieutenant Burr's car had been stolen recently and the affair grew out of some mistake in the license number. It has not been decided whether the joke was on Lieutenant Burr or the St. Louis police. A vaudeville performance was given Thursday by the depot band in connection with the regular moving picture show. An excellent program was given.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 23, 1915.

Twenty-five horsemen and horsewomen enjoyed a paper chase Sunday. After the ride Mr. and Mrs. Lapham were hosts at a hunt breakfast. Col. and Mrs. F. R. Keefer, who have been absent on leave, returned to the staff post Monday. Mrs. C. M. Bunker gave a card party Saturday evening for Mesdames Kinney, Stephens, Carter, Taylor, Conrad, McCloskey and Miss Proudft. Major Henry M. Morrow, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Boniface, left Saturday for Major Morrow's new station, Governors Island. Col. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, who have been spending a two months' leave in the East, were here this week, en route to their station, Fort Clark.

The Monday Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor. High scores were made by Mesdames Conrad, Corbuser and Stephens, while the guest prize went to Miss Proudft. Capt. and Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor gave a surprise party Saturday evening for their daughter, Agnes, to celebrate her ninth birthday. After an exciting hunt for the 200 pennies which were hid behind the house little Corrine Stephens, finding more than any other child, was presented with a prize. Other prize-winners were Jean and Deane Conrad, Mary Rolfe, Carol Hanigan, John Stephens and Sarah McCloskey. Other guests were Dick Stephens, Clyde Hanigan, Mary and Betty Carter, Grace Rolfe, Eleanor Case, Kittie and Fitzhugh Lee, Phyllis Corbuser, Helen and Jack Michel, Nancy and Hamilton Hawkins and Monroe McCloskey.

Mrs. John B. Stephens had a bridge-luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Taylor, Kinney, Conrad, Carter, Corbuser, Hunter Harris and Miss Proudft. Capt. and Mrs. William H. Corbuser arrived Tuesday to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbuser. Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott gave a poker party Monday for Col. and Mrs. W. D. Crosby, Major and Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. George M. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad and Miss Proudft. Lieut. Matt C. Bristol returned Tuesday from Naco, Ariz., where he has been on duty for six weeks.

Mrs. Dean Halford entertained Wednesday at bridge for Mesdames Taylor, Conrad, Carter, Langford, Bunker, Lapham and Miss Proudft. Miss Eleanor Bliss, who has been visiting her brother, Cadet Goring Bliss, for a month, returned to the post Monday. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, accompanied by Major W. H. Hay and his aid, Lieut. P. C. Raborg, returned from Naco Wednesday.

Col. De Rosey Cabell and Mrs. Cabell were visitors on the post this week. Mrs. John Bullis entertained the Lower Post Five Hundred Club Tuesday. Prizes were given to Mrs. J. W. Heard and Mrs. Martin. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts is spending the winter with his daughter, Mrs. Tilman Campbell. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams is spending a few days as the guest of Mrs. Alonzo W. Gray. Miss Isabelle Crosby had a chafing-dish supper Wednesday for Misses Proudft, Heard and Lieutenants McIntosh, Newman and A. B. Johnson.

Lieut. George T. Gay and Mrs. Gay were guests in the post last week. Miss Eleanor B. Speakman, of Woodbury, N.J., is the guest of Mrs. D. C. Cain. On Thursday Mrs. John B. Stephens entertained the dancing set of the post and a number of friends from town. The 3d Artillery band furnished the music. Miss Julia Crosby, guest of Mrs. Francis, in St. Louis, for some months, returned Friday. Mrs. W. D. Crosby gave a bridge party Friday in honor of Mrs. Pierce and for Mesdames Keefer, Scott, Bristol, Clarke, Ray, Bingham, Lynch, Bullis, De Land Smith, Hammond, Carter, Reynolds, Hawkins, Corbuser, Lee, Jones, Conrad, Stephens and Misses Proudft, Bullis, Heard and Julia Crosby.

Gen. James Parker has returned from Brownsville and other border posts, where he has been inspecting. Mrs. W. Remsen Taylor was hostess at an attractive bridge-luncheon Friday for Mrs. William S. Scott, Mrs. Gunther, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Dean Halford, Mrs. Hunter Harris, Mrs. Langford and Mrs.

Campbell. Lieutenant Colonel Eastman is packing up, preparatory to leaving for his new station, Portland, to take charge of the Q.M. depot there.

FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 23, 1915.

Lieutenant Jones gave a dinner Jan. 15 for Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon, of Chickasha; Miss Carter, of Oklahoma City; Miss Hancock, of Paris, Texas, and Lieut. and Mrs. Short. Capt. and Mrs. Starbird entertained at dinner Friday before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Miss McGlachlin, Miss Goode, Mr. Enders and Lieutenant Burr. The hop Friday night was much enjoyed by all present and the out-of-town guests added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. Lieutenant Jones gave a supper for those present at the hop and made the affair one of special delight. On Jan. 16 Capt. and Mrs. Starbird gave a tea dance in the School of Fire mess building for their house guest, Miss Goode. About thirty people were present and heartily enjoyed the delightfully appointed affair.

Lieut. and Mrs. Short entertained Jan. 16 for Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Lieutenant Jones and his guests, Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon, Misses Hancock and Carter. Miss McGlachlin gave a novel game party on Wednesday evening for Miss Goode. Eight tables were played and prizes were won by Mrs. Hand and Captain Briggs. Mrs. Faulkner gave a charming bowling party in the gymnasium Monday evening for Miss Goode, after which the guests adjourned to Captain Faulkner's for supper. Mrs. De Armond assisted at the chafing-dish and Mrs. Starbird poured coffee. Col. and Mrs. Keefer, M.C., were guests of Major and Mrs. Baker for a few days last week. Colonel Keefer visited the post as sanitary inspector. Colonel Adams entertained at dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Keefer, Major and Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Hand. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant entertained Miss Fessenden, Miss Goode, Lieutenants Jones and Wyeth at supper on Wednesday. The Rev. H. H. Fay, of Anadarko, Okla., was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Starbird Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Perkins gave a delightful dance and supper on Wednesday in honor of Miss Fessenden and for Miss Goode, Miss McGlachlin, Mrs. E. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Colonel Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Short, Major Bowley, Major Bishop, Lieut. and Mrs. Oliphant, Lieutenants Jones, Wyeth and Burr and Mr. Enders. Lieutenant Short left Thursday for Illinois, in response to a message that his mother was seriously ill. Mrs. Short and her house guest, Miss Hancock, have gone to Oklahoma City until Lieutenant Short returns.

Major A. J. Bowley arrived Sunday for station here; Major Bishop has returned from leave; Dr. and Mrs. Duckwall, M.C., have returned from leave spent in Pittsburgh. An equitation class under the instruction of Captain De Armond is being conducted for junior officers. A polo game was played Jan. 15 by teams of which Captain De Armond, Captain Faulkner and Lieutenants Jones, Oliphant, Wyeth and Burr were the members.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 23, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained a large party at the post hoproom Jan. 15, the dancing being preceded by bridge. The hoproom was gayly decorated and the host and hostess were assisted in receiving by intimate friends. Cards have been received by local friends of the bridegroom announcing the marriage of Miss Charlotte Louise Severance to Lieut. Robert Cotton, formerly stationed at Douglas with the 20th. The wedding took place Jan. 16 at the home of the bride's mother, in Milwaukee. Miss Alice Hess entertained a merry party of her young friends Saturday evening, Jan. 23, with a few hours of delightful coasting, followed by a supper at the Hess quarters. Miss Lillia Axton assisted in looking after the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. T. R. Harker and their baby will be here about Feb. 1, but only to pack their belongings for transportation to their new station at Honolulu. Miss Dorothy Harker and Tom will remain in Los Angeles with Captain Harker's mother until such time as the family is to sail from San Francisco. Several of the former members of the 20th are to leave their border station without returning to Salt Lake at all, the Nellys going direct to China, Lieutenant Dale McDonald to the Philippines and Lieutenant Guild to Panama. In the news that comes from the 20th is an account of a delightful dinner enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Robert W. Mearns, Chaplain John T. Axton and Lieutenant Rice, Jan. 17. Lieut. W. B. Wallace, who has just passed his examinations for promotion to a captaincy, had no sooner returned from his trip to the Northwest than he went out on his regular inspection trip through the state. He is still away visiting the Infantry companies in Southern Utah. Adj. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, who has been in Washington on business connected with the National Guard, is expected home early in the coming week. Capt. William C. Webb, commandant of cadets at the Salt Lake High School, and also head of the Utah Battery, is confined to his bed in the hospital with the injury to his leg which he suffered last summer on the encampment. Dr. Eber is a new arrival at the post, having recently been assigned to Fort Douglas.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Jan. 24, 1915.

The "eternal change" of station is one of the most trying features of Army life and to-day is felt in every home in the post. These troops have been at Fort Porter for five years, and many good friends have been made in Buffalo, soon to bid farewell, as they go to Panama in March. Major Harry H. Bandholtz has been transferred to the 30th Infantry, which recently arrived in New York from California, via the Panama Canal. Major John J. Bradley is now at Fort Porter, coming to the 20th from the 30th. Mrs. Sladen, mother of Major Fred W. Sladen, 15th Inf., and Mrs. Bradley came from New York with Major and Mrs. Bradley and the boys to Fort Porter. Capt. William S. Neeley has also been transferred from this regiment, going to the border to join the 23d March 1.

Capt. C. H. Paine for the past two weeks has been in Pennsylvania inspecting Militia. Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher has returned from a sick leave; Mrs. Fletcher will join him in February. Col. William A. Mann and Major Donaldson have been here on inspection tours of late. Colonel Mann was stationed here some years ago and made many friends, who gave him a warm welcome.

Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadhams are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, of Buffalo. Their visit is being made very pleasant, for they were most popular when they lived at Fort Porter. Mrs. Moore is giving a tea for Mrs. Wadhams on Tuesday. Mrs. Mitchell invited a number of friends for auction bridge one evening recently. Mrs. Paine and Major Metcalfe held the high scores. Miss Marjorie Metcalfe was the charming young hostess for a party on Thursday evening, the guests enjoying cards and dancing.

Gen. Henry C. Hodges has gone to Pasadena, Cal., for the winter. Mrs. Walter T. Duggan and her sister, Miss Foote, since General Duggan's death, are making their home at the Buckingham Hotel, in Buffalo. Lieut. Arthur D. Budd is in the city, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harold L. Jackson. A number of officers and ladies of Fort Porter attended the Naval Militia ball at the 74th Armory on Friday evening.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz were honor guests at a beautiful dinner given by Mrs. John M. Horton recently. Mrs. Charles M. Pruitt is still in the city and is being much entertained. The many Army friends who have known Dr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Cook and enjoyed their hospitality will deeply regret to know of Dr. Cook's death a week ago at his home on Delaware avenue, in the city.

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A few weeks ago an epidemic of "submaritis" prevailed in Congress. Owing to the achievements of the German submarines your average Congressman insisted that the Government should cease building all other types of warship and adopt a naval program consisting entirely of submarines. With submarines, it was argued, all battleships could be swept from the sea and this country could control the sea without a battleship or any other type of warship. The report of the recent engagement in the North Sea between the British and German fleets had hardly reached Washington when members of both Houses were seized with a violent attack of "battle-cruiseritis." At this writing there is a cry in Congress that the Navy should be turned into rapid-speed cruisers with the largest guns. Your average Congressman has rushed to the conclusion that armor plate is virtually useless on warships and that the modern type of dreadnought should be abandoned. The brush in the North Sea between the scouting expedition from the German navy and the British patrol has, in their minds, settled all the problems of modern naval warfare. The effectiveness of submarines appears to have been forgotten, and the strength of a navy, according to the views of the Congressmen just at present, depends entirely on the size of the guns of the ships and their speed. Of course, if the engagement had been between first class battleships there would now be a demand in Congress to abandon all other types of warship. The Congressional mind does not appear to grasp the idea of a well balanced fleet with all of the necessary auxiliaries. As the first line of ships, dreadnoughts with heavy armor, has not been called into action by either Germany or England, the backbone of the naval force is regarded as useless. Up to this time no discriminating judgment has developed in Congress which is able to comprehend the fact that no

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decisive naval engagement of the war has taken place. The German fleet being detected in attempting another raid on the English coast was forced to retreat on account of the superior strength of the British fleet. Confronted by heavier guns and greater speed, it would have been the height of folly for the German ships to attempt to stand and fight. It was a running fight in which all of the German ships escaped with the exception of the armored cruiser Bluecher. It is apparent that if this country is going to build any battle cruisers it should provide for at least a division of them.

The advance base work at Philadelphia by the Marine Corps, which was suspended on account of the Vera Cruz expedition, has been resumed on a more extensive and broader scheme, a number of new features being added. Among these are aeroplane defense and the study of searchlights and submarine mines. The brigade will be in command of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller. Major L. J. Magill is adjutant and Capt. Russell B. Putnam brigade paymaster; 1st Lieut. E. A. Ostermann, aid, Major J. A. Russell, officer in charge of fire control and intelligence. The first regiment will be in command of Lieut. Col. C. G. Long, with Capt. W. T. Hoadley adjutant. The battalion commanders are Majors Smedley D. Butler, Charles S. Hill and Captain ——. The 2d Regiment: Commander, Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville; Capt. Eli T. Fryer, adjutant; battalion commanders, Major Randolph C. Berkeley and Capt. Frederick H. Delano. The 2d Company, Capt. Logan Feland, will be assigned to submarines, the 3d Company, Capt. R. B. Creecy, to signals, the 4th Company, Capt. Walter N. Hill, 5-inch guns, 5th Company, Capt. William W. Low, engineering, 6th Company, Capt. Fred M. Wise, 5-inch guns, 11th Company, Capt. Richard S. Hooker, 5-inch guns, 19th Company, Capt. Macker Babb, 5-inch guns, 22d Company, Capt. A. S. Williams, searchlights, and 23d Company, Capt. Raymond B. Sullivan, aero defense. The 2d Regiment will be assigned to infantry work. The 7th Company will be in command of Capt. John C. Beaumont; 10th Company, Captain ——; 5th Company, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard; 16th Company, Capt. Arthur E. Harding; 17th Company, Capt. Robert Y. Rhea, and the 20th Company, Capt. Frank F. Robards.

In a paper on "Problems of War and Commerce" read Jan. 21 at the Foreign Trade Convention at St. Louis Prof. John Bassett Moore expressed the belief that the differences between our Government and the English, in the matter of contraband of war and the right of search, will be amicably settled, but he thinks that this will be only by a "makeshift"; the two countries will agree on the procedure to be followed, but this will not settle the international law of the case. A thoroughgoing revision and codification of the whole subject of contraband will be necessary, in Professor Moore's opinion, after the war is over.

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ARMY LEGISLATION IN DOUBT.

An impression has recently developed in Congress that the recommendations of the General Staff for a legislative program should be submitted before Congress takes up the subject. The importance of a general staff in a military organization is now being demonstrated in the European war. Members of Congress who are giving the question of national defense serious thought have reached the conclusion that if a general staff is in control of each of the armies engaged in the European war, the General Staff of our Army should be consulted in military legislation. This is very encouraging news, as it may be the dawn of the day when Congress will accept the advice of officers who have given years of study to military problems. Some of the most influential members of both the Senate and the House believe that Congress should not take the advice of individual officers or even of the Secretary of War in preference to a report from the General Staff of the Army.

The report of the board of which Col. Edwin F. Glenn is chairman, in which the details of the organization of the land forces agreed to in 1912 are worked out, has been sent to the War College and will shortly be submitted to the Secretary of War. Members of Congress think that this report should be submitted to them as they believe the legislation recommended by the Department is piecemeal in its character. Representative Gardner has been charging that there is no system in military legislation and has been demanding the creation of a Council of National Defense. It is believed that if Congress would follow the recommendations of the General Staff a National Defense Council would be unnecessary. At least, the members think that they should have the advantage of the advice of the General Staff before enacting any important legislation.

In a letter to the Secretary of War dated Jan. 26, 1915, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, says:

A short while ago, at your request, and in order to show my appreciation of the vital interest to the nation of adequate provision for a national defense, I introduced in the Senate several bills looking to the increase of Army efficiency. I may frankly state that I do not as a whole approve of these several bills, for whilst individually perhaps good they represent a continuation of what may be called the system of piecemeal legislation heretofore in force looking to the improvement of individual arms and corps rather than the Army as a whole. More than this, in some instances they have not received the approval of the General Staff of the Army. In my opinion the time has come when a definite army policy should be adopted. In 1912 the War Department put forth a document entitled, "Report on the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States." This document, I understand, was the result of a two years' careful study by the General Staff, during which time extensive hearings were had in which the line and several staff corps participated. It set forth our military needs and was based upon our traditional policy of a regular army of sufficient size for peace purposes and a war nucleus for the citizen soldiery upon whom, under our form of government, we must in the last analysis always depend in great national emergencies. Up to the present time no general bill based upon this document has been submitted to Congress. I have been informed that last summer when General Wood was Chief of Staff such a bill, insofar as the mobile army was concerned, was prepared, and later under General Winterspoon this bill was elaborated so as to include the entire army.

As Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate I am ready to do my part in making adequate provision for national defense, based on the recommendation of the General Staff. Heretofore not only has it been the policy both of the War Department and of Congress to attempt only to secure what seemed possible of accomplishment in the particular emergency, but such legislation has usually been obtained by placing it as riders on appropriation bills from time to time, so that there is a lack of consistency in much of the legislation that has been enacted in the interests of a comparatively small but an efficient war establishment.

I am addressing you this letter in order that there may be no misunderstanding of my attitude on this important question, and I do hope that such a bill as I suggest will soon be in my hands with a view to its introduction in and consideration by the Congress of the United States. It goes without saying that with the few days remaining of the present session it will be impossible to secure the enactment of any important legislation of this character, but with the beginning of the next session I hope that the subject may be taken up and given that careful consideration which its importance demands.

While the chairman's logic is sound he is rather late with his suggestion and the only thing now is to pass the bills recommended by Secretary Garrison. These, at least, make a beginning and they can be completed by further legislation.

The reorganization plan of 1912 instructs the General Staff to proceed with the work of arranging for the details, to carry them out and to formulate recommendations to Congress for new legislation. Yet it is stated at the War Department that no legislative plan has been submitted to the Secretary. The bill formulated by the Glenn Board has been before the War College for some time with several reports supplementary

to that of 1912, but no general scheme for working out the reorganization plans of 1912 has been agreed to either in the War College or by the General Staff.

In some quarters it is believed that this latest move on the part of Chairman Chamberlain is due to the increasing deficit in the treasury. The report is current in Washington that the administration leaders fear, that unless there is a decrease in the appropriation bills pending before Congress a bond issue will become necessary, and that instructions have been issued from the White House to cut all the appropriations, and for this reason it is feared that Senator Chamberlain has weakened in his determination to secure any legislation at this session.

There is just one rift in the cloud which has been cast over the prospect of Army legislation by Mr. Chamberlain's letter, and that is the possibility of a special session. The veto of the Immigration bill by the President on Jan. 28 adds an additional complication to the situation in the Senate. The advocates of the Immigration bill have announced their intention to attempt to pass the bill over the veto of the President. If they force a consideration of it in the Senate the ship purchase bill will be held up until after March 4, and it is altogether probable that the appropriation bills will fail to pass at this session. With such developments an extra session could not be avoided, and the Secretary would have time to send a general bill up to Congress. This would remove all excuses for not considering military legislation and Congress would be placed in a position where it would almost be forced to put some laws on the statute books which would strengthen the military forces of the country.

SERVICE LEGISLATION IN PROSPECT.

NAVY AND MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL

At this time it is impossible to predict the fate of the Naval Personnel bill which has been submitted by the Department to the House Committee on Naval Affairs and introduced by Chairman Padgett, of that committee. After the Naval Appropriation bill has passed the House Chairman Padgett will call a meeting of the House Committee at which the Personnel bill will be considered. It is altogether probable that hearings will be conducted by the committee, and an effort will be made to get together on the bill.

In preparing the bill the Roosevelt Board, whose report appears on page 682, was restricted by instructions from the Secretary which prohibited it from increasing the cost of maintaining the Navy by any personnel recommendations. The board was expected to provide for a better personnel without increase of cost. Considering these conditions the board is to be congratulated upon the character of its bill.

The active reserve list is apt to provoke more discussion and opposition than any other feature of the bill. When it was first proposed it appeared to be a popular solution of the promotion problem, but when the question of detailing active reserve officers was studied serious objections developed. It has been suggested that they should be assigned to shore stations, and that only active officers should have sea duty. A careful consideration of this scheme has convinced many officers that this would create dissatisfaction both among the active reserve officers and the officers on the active list.

Under the present system officers of the Navy are assigned to shore stations for the purpose of giving them experience in handling matériel, as well as a change of duty. This is now regarded as one of the most important parts of an officer's training, but if active reserve officers were always kept on shore duty they would soon become out of touch with the needs of the fleet, and would not be qualified to administer the affairs of the Navy. The system would be as objectionable to the line of the Navy as that of commissioned officers assigned permanently to War Department staff duty.

The general objection to an active reserve list of officers is that it would create a new class in the personnel of the Navy; a class as a whole dissatisfied with their service. In the belief of some this would be more objectionable than the present "plucking board" system. Officers placed on the active reserve list would go to Congress for relief as frequently as do those that have been selected out by plucking boards. The number of private bills would be increased and the Congressional record would be filled with charges of favoritism, just as it is now with criticism of the plucking board for selecting out officers who are regarded by their friends as competent to serve on the active list.

A proposal to appoint a board to recommend a personnel bill for the Marine Corps is being considered by the Secretary of the Navy, who is of the opinion that there is as great a need for personnel legislation in the Marine Corps as in the Navy, including the establishment of an active reserve list as proposed for the Navy. There are officers forty-six years of age now in the grade of captain in Marine Corps, and unless some personnel legislation is enacted it will not be long until it will be common to have captains in the Marine Corps at the age of fifty, and officers will soon begin to retire in the grade of second lieutenant. One of the causes of this unsatisfactory condition is that forty-two second lieutenants were appointed in 1909.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The bill dealing with the reorganization of the Army, which is now in the hands of the War College Division of the General Staff, follows in general the recommenda-

tions contained in the report "On the Organization of the Land Forces of the United States," made in 1912. The bill has been prepared under instructions from General Wotherspoon when he was Chief of Staff. In order that the thought of every part of the Service may be brought to bear on giving the bill a scope that will cover all phases of Army administration, each department has been consulted and the staffs of all departments have been asked to furnish their views. The bill is the most complete of any since that introduced by General Burnside during his senatorial term. It provides for a complete organization of the Army that can be put into effect by Congress no matter what strength of the Army Congress may authorize. One of the chief advantages sought by the bill is an organization that will permit officers to maneuver such units as they would be expected to handle in time of war. This, of course, will involve doing away with the Army posts scattered here, there and everywhere about the country, and massing the troops in certain strategic centers where there will be opportunity to maneuver men even in divisions. Any provision looking to the giving up of the Army posts, so dear to the Congressmen in whose districts they may happen to be, will be hard to get through Congress, as each district affected by the withdrawal of the post is likely to make a howl so loud and pitiful that Congress may be led to believe that the direst of results would flow from the removal of the post and the diverting of some of the Federal appropriations from that locality. Nothing would be better for the Army than doing away with the isolated post system, but to get Congress to agree to it is quite another thing. Former Secretary of War Stimson knows well the trouble he stirred up by his suggestion in favor of removing these Congressional pets, the Army posts. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, chief of staff to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, has been at the head of the experts who for eight months have been shaping this bill, which still has to pass under the eyes of the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War on its way to Congress. War College critics are yet to polish the measure before it begins its rocky journey to the Capitol. No other bill on Army organization can show the unitedness of thought that will characterize this one, once it shall leave the hands of the experts for presentation to Congress.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Unless the Republican party leaders weaken there will be a legislative jam in the Senate at the close of the session, which may prevent the passage of the Army and Naval Appropriation bills. Such a development will result in an extra session and is apt to have a very important effect upon Service legislation. For weeks it has been apparent that the Republicans in the Senate are conducting a filibuster against the Ship Purchase bill. Senator Burton, of Ohio, who defeated the large River and Harbor Appropriation bill last session by a filibuster, is employing the same tactics in opposing the ship bill. He can make a longer speech without repeating himself than any other member of the Senate. In fact it is generally conceded that he can talk longer, without resorting to the reading of documents or matter not relative to his subject, than any Senator that has appeared in Congress in recent years. His speeches when printed read like a learned treatise on the subject of his address. On this account he is able to conduct a filibuster without having the appearance of talking against time.

Senator Chamberlain had originally planned to attach to the Appropriation bill the new Army legislation reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for additional officers and men. He may pursue this policy yet, but the Senate is getting into such a bad humor that it is impossible that a point of order will be raised against such a proviso. A strict interpretation of the rules might permit this, but it is not the general policy to enforce the rules against recommendations of the Department. The bill for increasing the Army to its statutory strength and to add a thousand officers has this recommendation, and under the usual procedure of the Senate would not be subjected to the point of order. But the Senate is not proceeding along its usual course, and Chairman Chamberlain might experience some difficulty in passing such a proviso as an amendment to the Appropriation bill.

The indications are that about \$300,000 will be carried by the Military Academy Appropriation bill for new construction. Col. Clarence P. Townsley, Superintendent, who appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs Jan. 27, asked for an appropriation of \$605,000 to carry out the building program at West Point, as there is an urgent need for new laundry, for additional officers' quarters and for an auxiliary boiler plant. The questions of the members of the committee indicated that they thought that about half of what Colonel Townsley asked was all that could be appropriated at this session. Colonel Townsley expressed the opinion that there would be 715 cadets in the next class at the Academy.

OUR NEUTRAL RELATIONS DEFINED.

Running through the letter of Secretary of State Bryan to Senator Stone, which explains the attitude of the United States Government toward the parties in the present war, is the acknowledgment that the United States in more than one instance has been restrained in pursuing its protests by the facts of its own record as a belligerent in the Civil War. This letter, written under date of Jan. 20, is so exhaustive as to assume the char-

acter of an official report, covering seriatim the various particulars in which this Government is said to have shown partiality toward the Allies. Taking up the difference in treatment by a neutral of wireless and cable communications, Mr. Bryan shows that the distinction lies in the fact that cables can be cut while wireless cannot be interrupted. The responsibility as to the prevention of cable communication rests upon the belligerent and not upon the neutral. As wireless communications may be received at sea by a warship of a belligerent, they must be censored, else the neutral country would become a base for the direction of naval operations.

There is no evidence that American mails on Dutch steamers has been destroyed. With two exceptions no American vessels have been searched for Austrian or German subjects. This kind of search is entirely different from the unjustifiable impressment of Americans before the War of 1812. However, in the two cases noted, the Washington Government has made vigorous objection. As to alleged British violations of rules governing absolute and conditional contraband, the Secretary says that there is no general agreement among nations as to what constitutes contraband. The attitude of the United States in the past in this matter has not been beyond criticism. In peace we have contended for a restricted list of contraband, both absolute and conditional, but when at war we have stood for a liberal list. Although this Government has made earnest representations to Great Britain relative to the seizure and detention of all American ships or cargoes destined to neutral ports, the American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters. Some of the doctrines, which seem to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time, are analogous to or outgrowths of policies adopted by the United States. In the matter of protesting against England's inclusion of copper in the list of contraband, the United States is embarrassed by the fact, that in the past, it has itself placed all "articles from which ammunition is manufactured" in the contraband list and has declared copper to be among such articles. No American vessel has attempted to carry conditional contraband to Germany or Austria. In view of the necessity of petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, etc., to the use of submarines, aeroplanes and motors, the United States has not yet come to a final conclusion as to whether England unjustly includes such articles in the list of contraband.

Referring to the sale of munitions of war to the Allies by Americans, the Secretary points to the great sales by Germans to belligerents in the Russo-Japanese and Balkan wars. The United States in this matter is acting in conformity with the principles enunciated by the German Government in its note of Dec. 15. No substantiation of the charges that dum-dum bullets have been shipped to the Allies has been obtained by the State Department although it has made every effort to get at the facts. The Government at Washington has made protests against the hovering of belligerent warships in the vicinity of American ports. The policy now adopted coincides with that of President Grant during the Franco-Prussian war when he issued a proclamation warning warships against such practice. Each side in this war has disregarded in a few cases American citizenship papers, and the State Department has recently apprehended four persons of German nationality who, it is alleged, obtained American passports for the purpose of returning to Germany. There has been no change of policy respecting financial loans, and there have been no general loans made by foreign governments since the President's discouragement of them. As to the arrest of Americans in British ports and the ignoring of their citizenship papers, Secretary Bryan notes that similar treatment has been given to Americans in Germany. There has been no indifference of this Government to the confinement of non-combatants in detention camps in France and England. Investigation shows that conditions are as good as possible under war conditions, but at the special request of the German Government another inquiry has been set on foot. There has been no shipment of British troops and war materials across territory of the United States, and there has been only one request to do that. The Canadian government asked leave to ship equipment across Alaska to the sea but the request was refused.

The internment of the German warship Geier and the collier Locksun at Honolulu is justified as the liberal period of three weeks was allowed the Geier for repairs. Coaling at Panama is permitted only with the consent of the Canal authorities, and only in amounts sufficient to permit the vessel to reach the nearest accessible neutral port. As no German warship has sought to obtain coal in the Canal Zone, the charge of discrimination rests only upon a possibility. The United States Government has not protested against the modifications in the Declaration of London because it no longer considers that code as applicable to this war and so notified the Powers several months ago. The Bryan letter at the close says that sympathizers with Germany and Austria assume some obligation resting upon the United States to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. "No such obligation exists," then says Mr. Bryan. "It would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this Government to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy."

VOLUNTEERS AND NATIONAL GUARD.

In view of the action of the National Guard Association of New York in session at Albany Jan. 15 and 16 in approving the Militia Pay bill as modified by the War Department and in expressing the desire to coincide with the Department's views, it is interesting to note some of the objections recently made to the suggestion that Federal pay will raise the National Guard to a status that will enable it to be effectively employed to perform functions of Regular soldiers. One of those who have well explained the essential difference in the duties of the Regular and the citizen soldier, a difference that not even the proposed pay can remove, is Major John McA. Palmer, 24th U.S. Inf., who points out in the Infantry Journal that citizen soldiers can never be used to garrison foreign outposts, nor to reinforce those outposts promptly during periods of insurrection or disorder. They would not be usable as an expeditionary force for overseas activities. Admitting the great progress that the Organized Militia has made in the past few years, which Major Palmer is glad to do, he still insists that the best Militia organizations still require extended further training before being fit for general military employment. If the time available for training remains as short as it now is, Major Palmer is at a loss to see how any improvement or any stimulation through the medium of Federal pay can make them other than partly trained troops. Such forces are of immense value, he says, in expanding the peace army on the outbreak of war, but they can never be prepared for instant military employment as Regulars can and must be. "It is the experience of military nations of the world that soldiers cannot acquire the mental, moral and physical training necessary for employment in the modern battlefield in less than two years. Every German or Japanese infantry soldier may be considered as being under systematic military instruction and discipline for at least eight hours per working day, or for 5,000 hours during his entire two-year period of service, whereas it is doubtful whether the average soldier of the organized Militia receives more than 100 hours of effective training. Under the terms of the Pay bill the maximum pay allowed is to go to the soldier who trains for forty-five drills a year, or say 270 hours in his three-year enlistment. Assuming the German and Japanese training and discipline as 100 per cent., those of the American National Guardsman are not over five per cent. and within the time available for training it cannot be raised above twenty per cent. even in the most favorable circumstances."

Major Palmer holds that the reason the National Guard is not developed into a national Army is that the Federal Government under the Constitution is deprived of those powers which would enable it to make a trained Army out of the Guard. The proposed pay bill seeks to give to the National Government some of these powers, especially that of permitting the President on the outbreak of war to order into the Army of the United States the paid Militia. If the bill will make the Militia available for general military employment under the Federal Government, well and good, but if this cannot be done, then Major Palmer concludes there can be no justification for pay from the national treasury. Contrasting the larger proportionate number of young men who enlist in the territorial, or Militia, forces of Great Britain, Canada and Australia with the American Guardsmen, Major Palmer finds that the reason the other services are more attractive than the National Guard of the United States is that enlistment in them means enlistment to be a soldier in war, whereas our Organized Militia is often used for strike and riot duty as an aid to the police power of the state. It is not because the young American has sympathy with disorder, but because he doesn't want to be a policeman. Our National Guard has two functions—a state police function and a Federal war function. No provision of Federal pay can correct this defect which is inherent in the system.

A more scientific method, according to Major Palmer, is that proposed by General Upton in his famous work, "The Military Policy of the United States." He planned to form a Federal citizen soldiery with a battalion of Infantry in each Congressional district, organized for war purposes only and maintained, not under the Militia clauses of the Constitution, but under the unrestricted Federal power "to raise and support armies." Such a force would be like the territorial army of Great Britain governed by the central or Federal authority of the Empire. Upton proposed to leave the Organized Militia as essentially a state force, and not to be considered in national war plans at all except for the limited and local uses authorized by the Constitution. This extra force proposed by Upton could be called the national volunteers. Each group of three battalions would constitute a regimental district. The order of calling into service under the Upton plan in the event of war would be this: (1) Regular Army, (2) National Volunteers, and (3) National Guard. Would not the young man eager for military service resent being made No. 3? However, the most important matter for consideration is a plan for creating a trustworthy force of trained citizen soldiery for national uses. That can be obtained only at the sacrifice of the National Guard.

The feasibility of the taking over of the National Guard by the Federal Government was brought squarely before the House on Jan. 21 by Representative F. L. Greene, Republican, of Vermont, who made altogether one of the best speeches of that day of oratory on the subject of national defense. Speaking as a former National Guardsman of twelve years' experience, he said that the progress in the present Organized Militia has practically reached a point where further advance is nearly impossible, and that the States should consent to turn over to the Federal Government the control of the National Guard. He believed it impracticable for the Government ever to summon and compel the attendance at the colors of any considerable number of men who at one time may have served an enlistment in the Regular Army. The country is too large, he asserted, and the American habits of travel and sojourn are too free to make it possible to keep "thousands of men chained to the demands of a card-system reserve in Washington." By the States giving up their local state soldiery to the Federal Government, there would at once be a nationalizing of the entire force that is now divided into forty-eight units under different systems of training. The States would be giving up a constitutional prerogative, it is true, but that prerogative is to-day of doubtful value to them. In such a system of a nationalized Militia, the men who had served their terms would remain in the very place where they were recruited. Such a National Guard would be territorialized and "the element of local pride in the traditions and history of a local military organization is a factor in discipline and

morale superior to all laws and higher than all officers." Mr. Greene asserted that far better results could be obtained under the supreme control of the National Government from the \$6,000,000 spent annually by the States and the \$7,500,000 contributed by the Federal Government for the support of the present unsatisfactory Organized Militia. He did not wish to be understood as reflecting upon the personnel of the National Guard, as the defects he saw he admitted are due to the faulty system which seeks to make a National Guard out of a force that the law keep a strictly local and state Guard.

REPORT OF COMMANDING GENERAL, N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the division National Guard of New York, has issued an interesting report for the year 1914. General O'Ryan devotes a considerable portion of his report to the lessons to be learned from the great war at present being waged in Europe, and our want of preparedness. He points out the present plans of the War Department to provide for a first line and a reserve, and the policy which should serve as a guide to the troops of the state to increase their military efficiency. Among other things he also recommends to the War Department that the European system of storing war strength property be adopted for the National Guard, so that at each regimental armory there shall be constructed a Federal war strength storeroom, where all the arms, clothing, equipment and supplies necessary for the men who are to raise the organization from peace to war strength be stored in time of peace, so that they may be immediately issued at the outbreak of any war.

He states that in the matter of technical training considerable progress has been made and says that the test of efficiency, however, is readiness to meet the demands of war and measured by this test there is still much to be done in the matter of improving the technical training of the troops. He dwells considerably on the school system adopted in the National Guard known as the School of the Line and Staff and the attendance of officers at the Army Service Schools which has resulted in great improvement in the professional training of officers attending. He refers to the necessity of getting rid of useless officers, advocates that the commanding general be given more latitude controlling the expenditure of military funds, and pays a tribute to former Adjutant Gen. Henry D. Hamilton for his efficient administration, and for the manner in which he worked in harmony with the Major General. The strength of the National Guard on Sept. 30 last was 1,037 officers and 16,440 enlisted men. He says the infantry of the state seem to be handicapped somewhat by old methods and customs based upon conservatism, but it is believed that a material change for the better will take place in the less efficient infantry organizations during the coming year. He points out that in the Coast Artillery the examinations of officers is in the main satisfactory, but there are still some of the corps who have failed to qualify. The number of qualified gunners is also satisfactory, but the same cannot be said as to the rated men. It is proposed to establish in one of the armories a manual training school analogous to the school at Fort Monroe for enlisted specialists if funds for the purpose can be obtained.

The Field Artillery is said to be in a satisfactory condition and is making steady progress, and the Cavalry organizations are reported generally efficient. The Corps of Engineers is reported as not in a satisfactory condition. The signal companies, General O'Ryan states, are dependable and efficient. He advocates a change in the composition of the Armory Board and recommends that the Chief of the Quartermaster Corps should be a member of the Armory Board of the State of New York to represent the views and policy of the commanding general in respect to the requirements of organizations in the city of New York. General O'Ryan states there is imperative need and constant use for fifty military animals and a dozen mules in the training of Infantry field officers, etc., and also states that a standard ton and a half military type of auto truck should be procured for each brigade, with two additional trucks of the same type for constant use by the Quartermaster Corps.

CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

California—Benjamin F. Manning, Lemoore; Franklin H. Ernst, alternate, Visalia; William M. Miley, alternate, Fresno; William R. McMaster, Crescent City; Joseph S. Gorlinski, alternate, Willits; Van Rensselaer Vestal, alternate, San Rafael.

Connecticut—Dwight T. Francis, 53 Sargent street, Hartford; Sidney A. Montague, alternate, 706 Stanley street, New Britain; Ralph J. Thrall, alternate, Manchester.

Georgia—George P. Wimberley, alternate, Elko. Indiana—Ralph A. Crookston, alternate, Valparaiso. Maine—Robert A. Emery, Skowhegan.

Minnesota—Carl Bliss, alternate, Waterville; Lionel Youatt, alternate, Kasota; Theodore L. Sogard, Minneapolis.

Mississippi—John S. McNeily, jr., Vicksburg; James H. Howe, alternate, Madison Station; Richard L. Dunn, alternate, Yazoo City.

New Jersey—Kern ap Rice, 49 Christopher street, Montclair; Edwin A. Baldwin, alternate, 378 Valley road, West Orange; Frank J. Cunningham, alternate, 8 Fairmount avenue, West Orange.

New York—Jacob Lowenfeld, 20 East 111th street, New York; Edgerton Hazard, alternate, 3089 Broadway, New York; Henry G. Hanley, alternate, 787 West End avenue, New York.

Oregon—Eldon P. King, alternate, Ontario. Pennsylvania—Robert E. Hamilton, New Brighton; Harold A. Cartwright, alternate, Ellwood City.

COMMANDER DAVIS'S INVENTIONS.

Cond. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., writes from San Diego, Cal., to the New York Times as to an article in that paper purporting to be written by a German naval officer, in which, referring to the armament of Zeppelins, mention is made of a non-recoil gun; and also as to another article crediting to a German the invention of a torpedo to pierce torpedo nets or armor plate. Commander Davis says:

"In neither article is credit given to the real inventor

and the public is left to draw the inference that the inventions were made in Germany. As a matter of fact both these inventions were made and developed in the United States by myself. The non-recoil gun which shoots both ways was invented by me in 1912, and the identical torpedo gun, described in the Times article, in 1907, as attested by the patent records in the United States and Germany as well as in other foreign countries.

"I do not wish to comment upon the action of the German government in appropriating these inventions to its own use without compensation, disregarding entirely the rights of the real inventor, and I do not believe it would deliberately claim the credit when no one in Germany is entitled to it; I prefer to believe that due acknowledgment will be made when it is brought to the attention of the German government. But it does seem proper, as a matter of justice, that the impression gained by one reading the articles that the inventions were made in Germany be corrected, for they were not. Full descriptions of the torpedo gun have appeared in various publications. These and my patent issues show that I am the sole inventor of these two weapons of warfare."

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

The report on the proposed Naval Personnel bill prepared by the board of which Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, of the Navy, is president, appears on page 682. We publish on another page a condensation of the bill itself.

The conferees on agreeing upon the Urgent Deficiency bill, H.R. 20241, include the Senate amendment to constitute one fund of the appropriations heretofore made for the "Fortifications of the Panama Canal."

Favorably reporting S. 6217, to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia the Senate Military Committee says: "The measure has been carefully discussed and agreed upon by representatives of the War Department and the Organized Militia. The principal changes in the bill from existing law are the provisions for payment of officers and men during training and obligating the Organized Militia to serve as a Federal force to aid the Regular forces when the military needs of the Federal Government, arising from the necessity to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion can not be met by the Regular forces. When the necessity for its services has been declared, it is to be taken into the Service of the United States in advance of any Volunteer forces which may be raised. The bill also contains provisions for a reserve of officers and men. The committee believe if enacted into law the bill will result in providing a large, efficient, properly trained, equipped, and tactically organized fighting force, which will be available as soon as needed."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reports S. 7046, providing for the purchase of lands for an aviation school near San Diego, Cal.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reports H.R. 16510 to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy, late members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to extend to them the thanks of Congress, to authorize their promotion, and for other purposes, and recommends a substitute measure, which provides for the immediate advancement in rank of Col. H. F. Hodges, Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, and Comdr. H. H. Rousseau, as well as the promotion of Col. George W. Goethals and Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, as recommended in the House bill. It also provides for the thanks of Congress to be extended to the above officers. Officers of the Army and Navy who served more than three years on the Isthmian Canal Commission with the Isthmian Canal Commission would receive the benefit of an increase of one grade up retirement, and three officers of the Public Health Service who were detailed for duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission for the same length of time would receive an advance in rank of one grade. Such officers were connected with the engineering, sanitation, commissary and other duties in the building of the canal, and it is the opinion of the committee that the proposed legislation should be extended to those whom the committee think had much to do with the successful accomplishment of this great work. Section 3 of the bill would, if all such officers now on the active list of the Army and Navy were eventually retired, benefit twenty-one officers, and one officer now on the retired list whose health was impaired from his service on the Isthmus of Panama. A further provision would extend the privilege of retirement on application to any officer of the Army or Navy to be benefited by the bill, and another provision that no officer of the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service would be prejudiced in promotion on account of the passage of the bill.

The Senate Military Committee has reported the bill S. 6966, to maintain the Army at statutory strength and add 1,000 officers. This bill is amended so as to apportion the additional officers by grades as the officers are apportioned by grades under the present statutory organization of the several arms of the line, in accordance with a memorandum furnished to the committee by the Secretary of War, which says that the following would be the number of officers added in each grade if the 1,000 were appointed by grades as the officers are apportioned by grades under the present statutory organization of the several arms of the line:

	A.	B.
Colonels	65	20
Lieutenant colonels	65	20
Majors	192	59
Captains	966	298
First lieutenants	978	302
Second lieutenants	978	301

Total

A. present legal apportionment; B. apportionment of the 1,000 officers, based on present legal apportionment.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs favorably reports S. 6510, to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to grade of second lieutenant in the Army, at foot of second lieutenants of Cavalry. Duncan Grant Richart graduated from the Military Academy June 15, 1910, when he was appointed second lieutenant, assigned to the 10th Cavalry, joined his regiment Sept. 15, 1910, and served with it until Feb. 16, 1914, when he was granted leave until acceptance of his resignation June 15, 1914. He accepted a position in civil life where "he is at present employed and is getting more than twice as much money in civil life as he was getting in the Army; but he desires to re-enter the Army be-

causes he loves the Service and wants to get back in the harness again."

The Senate Military Committee favorably reports S. 5114, to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish certain transportation to the Oregon Agricultural College Cadet Corps by a United States Army transport.

Senate Doc. 796 presents three papers, the first relating to the officers' training corps of Great Britain, the second being on the Australian system of national defense, and the other the national defense system of Switzerland.

The Pension Appropriation bill, H.R. 21161, reported in the House Jan. 25 appropriates \$165,100,000; last year's bill appropriated \$169,150,000. The following table, furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions shows the amounts paid by the Government in pensions to soldiers, sailors, marines, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, on account of military and naval service since the foundation of the Republic: War of the Revolution (estimated), \$70,000,000; War of 1812 (service pension), \$45,950,546.86; Indian wars (service pension), \$12,801,521.01; war with Mexico (service pension), \$48,693,102.08; Civil War, \$4,457,974.496; war with Spain and Philippine insurrection, \$46,092,740.37; Regular Establishment, \$31,936,517.21; unclassified, \$16,508,447.41; total, \$4,729,957,370.94. Sec. 4755 of the Revised Statutes provides that Navy pensions shall be paid out of the "Navy pension fund," upon an appropriation by Congress, so far as the same may be sufficient. The naval pension fund at present amounts to \$14,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and is created under the provisions of Sec. 4751 and 4752 of the Revised Statutes. The payments on account of Navy pensions during the fiscal year 1914 aggregated \$6,047,904.48.

The House Naval Committee favorably reports H.R. 18174 to appoint John C. Leonard, now a captain on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, to the active list of captains of the U.S. Navy, to take rank next after Capt. Robert B. Higgins. Said John C. Leonard shall be carried as an additional number in grade, and shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

The House Committee on Claims favorably reports S. 3525 for the relief of Pay Insp. F. T. Arms, U.S.A., on account of commuted rations paid on accounts of drafts of men transferred from the U.S.S. Hartford to the Columbia.

Mr. Witherspoon, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill H.R. 20694 to repeal Sec. 9 of the Naval Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, and to transfer certain classes of officers from the retired to the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, reported the same with amendment.

Reporting H.R. 20246, the McKellar bill for military training schools, the House Military Committee recommends numerous amendments and says, in part: "Your committee is of the opinion that we do not need a large standing army in this country. We do need, however, at all times to have a large body of our young men well trained and educated. The time ought never to arise in the event of war when we should lack properly trained officers as well as men, as it did in 1861. It is difficult to train a man later on in life; he ought to be trained while a boy. Our officers should be made from the best material that we have. They should be well educated. They should be educated not with a view of entering military life as a vocation, but only with a view of entering military life in the event of a necessity. The great war now going on in Europe shows that intelligence of officers and individual soldiers plays quite as important a part as physical bravery and training. The two should go hand in hand. Educate and train 4,800 boys a year, as provided for in this bill, graduating 100 in each state in the Union per year, and in a few years such would be the military spirit created in all parts of the country that a call for volunteers in times of trouble would easily bring forth a million men."

The Secretary of War submits a supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the Service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, to pay the Panama Canal for services expected to be rendered by it in caring in its hospitals for members of the Military Establishment on duty in the Canal Zone during that year the sum of \$45,000.

The Secretary of War suggests as an item to be inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for 1916, under "arsenals" and "Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.," "The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,600 for a system of semaphore signals for the protection of the draw span of the bridge at the Rock Island Arsenal, made in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915, shall continue available during the fiscal year 1916."

The Secretary of War, submits an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for transporting and caring for interned Mexican soldiers and military refugees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, \$71,253.13.

The Secretary of the Navy disapproves H.R. 19999, "authorizing the reinstatement of Major Edward Rutledge Lowndes to the active list of the Marine Corps," saying, in part: "It will also be noted that the bill provides for his reinstatement to take rank in accordance with the date of his present commission, that of March 11, 1906, in his original place on the lineal list of majors, next after Major Dion Williams. Major Williams's commission as a lieutenant colonel is now about to be issued. He was at the time of Major Lowndes's retirement No. 9 on the list of majors, and Major Lowndes was No. 11, there being a total of sixteen majors on the active list of the Marine Corps at that time. During all this time that Major Lowndes has been on the retired list those officers on the active list have been actively serving the Government and qualifying themselves for higher and more important duty. To place Major Lowndes in the position indicated by the bill is equivalent to giving him the rank earned by other officers through these years of active service and is inadvisable. If he be reinstated as No. 1 on the list of majors, which this bill intends, he will have had about two years in the grade, while Lieutenant Colonel Williams had ten."

A promise of complete independence for the Philippines when "in the judgment of the United States the people of the islands shall be fitted therefor," is contained in a revision of the preamble to the pending bill to enlarge the self-government of the Filipinos, adopted by the Senate Committee. After adopting the preamble, which was written by Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, the Philippine Committee voted 10 to 3 to report the bill as amended, with the recommendation that it be passed. In the Jones bill, as it passed the House, the preamble declared that it had always "been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established there."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7412, Mr. Burton.—To appropriate \$50,000 to erect at Georgetown, Ohio, an equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who was born near that town.

S. 7415, Mr. Chamberlain (by request).—Authorizing the appointment of Stephen R. Beard as captain in the Quartermaster Corps of the U.S. Army.

S. 7428, Mr. Stone.—To authorize the appointment of George W. Sager as a first lieutenant on the retired list of the U.S. Army.

S. 7448, Mr. Townsend.—To appoint Roy K. Carson a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

H. Con. Res. 59, Mr. Gittins.—That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to invite all the nations of the world to send delegates to a meeting, to be held at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on or soon after March 24, 1915, and to which meeting the President is hereby authorized to appoint three delegates to represent this Government. The object of the meeting shall be the consideration and formation of a league of nations which, in conjunction with The Hague conventions, shall endeavor to arrange a binding and enforceable agreement among all nations looking toward the prevention of future wars and the maintenance of universal peace, more especially through the compulsory arbitration of all international disputes and through the contribution by each nation, in due proportion, to a Hague guarantee fund. Such fund shall be controlled and administered by The Hague tribunal, thereby giving it effective powers to enforce its decrees and thus render future wars impossible.

H.J. Res. 408, Mr. Smith of New York.—That the priority of discovery of the North Pole and the region contiguous thereto be established and declared by Congress, in order that lands discovered by American explorers in the Far North may be described and designated as territory of the United States and so set forth in the maps prepared and distributed by the United States Government.

H.J. Res., Mr. Lobeck.—To give the President authority to retaliate against any other nation which unjustly interferes with American commerce on the high seas. Whenever the Congress is not in session, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever in his opinion the lawful shipping, commerce and cargoes of citizens of the United States are being interrupted, searched or seized upon the high seas or in any neutral part of said seas, contrary to the rules of international law and in derogation of the neutral rights of the United States and its citizens, to declare and enforce in all ports of the United States an embargo upon shipping and commerce between the United States and the country or countries of the government or governments so offending, refusing clearance to ships and cargoes from any of the ports of the United States to the ports of such countries, and to employ the agencies of the departments of the Treasury and of Commerce, and such other departments of this government as may be necessary to effectuate such embargo and non-intercourse in trade, until the interferences, restrictions, searches and seizures that he may adjudge unwarranted under international law are withdrawn and discontinued in conformity with his requests for such action.

H.R. 21083, Mr. O'Shaunessy.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to re-enlist Roger S. Culp, a chief gunner's mate, in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 21095, Mr. Mott.—To increase the military strength of the United States. Briefed on page 662, Jan. 23.

H.R. 21156, Mr. Talcott of New York.—That the corps of cadets at the Military Academy shall consist of two from each congressional district, two from the District of Columbia, four from each state at large, and sixty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the sixty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the congressional districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the states, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed. Sec. 2. That Sec. 4 of an act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy, approved June 6, 1900, is hereby repealed.

H.R. 21161, Mr. Bartlett.—Pension Appropriation bill.

HOUSE PASSES ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 20347, whose provisions and items were published in full in our issues of Jan. 2 and Jan. 9, was passed by the House on Jan. 22, after eight hours' debate, part of which appeared in our issue of Jan. 23 and other points of the discussion are noted elsewhere in this issue. In the figures of the bill as given in the table on page 585, Jan. 9, the only changes made by the House are to strike out on point of order the authorization of \$15,000 additional to last year's appropriation for military observers abroad, and to reduce the appropriation in this year's bill for waters and sewers to \$1,564,000, because of striking out on point of order an item of \$75,000 for increasing water supply at Corregidor Island.

Points of order were also sustained in the following cases, the provisos, therefore, going out of the bill:

That hereafter Sec. 1222, Rev. Stat. [that active officers accepting civil office shall vacate Army commission], shall not apply to officers of the Medical Corps of the Army who shall, with the approval of the President, be detailed or authorized to render professional services to state or other local governments within the United States or any of the possessions thereof.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to hire quarters for commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians and pay clerks where no public quarters are available and when commutation is inadequate.

That hereafter heat and light for authorized allowance of quarters of commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians, pay clerks, nurses (female) and enlisted men, when on duty where there are no public quarters available, will be commuted at rates fixed by the Secretary of War and paid with and as a part of commutation of quarters, which rates shall, as nearly as possible, be computed upon a reimbursable basis.

Authorizing payment of \$4,950 to Apache Indian prisoners for fence construction.

Authorizing sale of transports Meade and Crook.

Authorizing sale at special rates of medical supplies to American National Red Cross and other scientific societies or exploring parties.

That when one bureau or executive department procures by purchase or manufacture stores or material of any kind or performs any service for another bureau or executive department the funds of the bureau or department for which the stores or material are to be procured or the service performed may be placed subject to the requisition of the bureau or department making the procurement or performing the service for direct expenditure by it: Provided, That when the stores being procured are for current issue during the year stores of equal value may be issued from stock on hand in place of any of those aforesaid.

Mr. Gardner's motion to add \$700,000 to the Signal Corps appropriation, in order to make \$1,000,000 available for aviation, was rejected. His amendment to include the bills to increase the Army to statutory strength and add 1,000 officers went out on point of order.

Mr. Anthony's amendment to make officers of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry eligible for detached service likewise went out on point of order.

Mr. Gardner's motion to increase the appropriation for reserve ammunition from \$100,000 to \$3,000,000 was rejected; likewise Mr. Parker's amendment to increase from \$250,000 to \$1,700,000 the item for manufacture of arms, Mr. Gardner's to increase Militia Field Artillery item from \$2,090,000 to \$4,000,000 and Field Artillery ammunition from \$2,900,000 to \$5,000,000.

To Mr. Madden's proviso, "That hereafter the clerks of the Q.M. Corps who were formerly clerks of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments shall have the same status, pay and allowances as are now granted

by law to the pay clerks of the Quartermaster Corps, including retirement and retired pay," point of order was made and sustained.

NEW PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

There is added to the bill, "For pay of one translator, at \$100 per month, to be appointed by the commandant of the Army Service Schools, \$1,200."

The aviation provisos are revised to read:

Provided, however, That not more than \$300,000 of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for the purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of airships and other aerial machines and accessories necessary in the aviation section; and for the purchase, maintenance, repair and operation of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, which may be necessary for the aviation section: Provided further, That not more than \$500 of the foregoing shall be used for the cost of special technical instruction of officers of said section: Provided further, That hereafter the Signal Corps may exchange typewriters and adding machines in the purchase of similar equipment.

Provisos as to commutation of quarters remain in the bill as follows:

Provided, That hereafter, at places where there are no public quarters available, commutation for the authorized allowance therefor shall be paid to commissioned officers, acting dental surgeons, veterinarians and pay clerks at the rate of \$12 per room per month; and, when specifically authorized by the Secretary of War, to nurses (female) and enlisted men at the rate of \$15 per month, or in lieu thereof he may, in his discretion, rent quarters for the use of said nurses and enlisted men when so on duty: Provided further, That not more than the rate now allowed by law shall be paid in any case. Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary of War may determine where and when there are no public quarters available within the meaning of this act.

New legislation affecting captains of Porto Rico Regiment is added:

Provided, That the permanent captains of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry shall be recommended as captains of Infantry of the U.S. Army, to take rank on the lineal list of officers of Infantry immediately after the junior officers of the same grade whose total commissioned service equals or exceeds theirs.

Five thousand dollars is authorized to be expended to complete the post chapel at Fort Sam Houston.

The Secretary of War is authorized to accept on behalf of the Government of the United States the land which has been donated for the purpose of connecting the monument of the 9th Regiment of New York Volunteers with the road system of the battlefield of Antietam.

In the appropriation of \$800,000 for small-arms target practice, it is provided "That not more than \$30,000 of this appropriation may be used for the purchase of articles not manufactured by the Government and necessary for small-arms target practice."

Of the appropriation for Militia Field Artillery not more than \$170,000 may be used for purchase of field artillery material.

The wishes of the American Federation of Labor, which has made a determined fight against the Taylor shop efficiency methods, are met by the adoption of the following proviso added to the bill:

Provided, That no part of the appropriations made in this bill shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the U.S. Government while making or causing to be made with a stop watch or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and the completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this bill be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant; and no claim for services performed by any person while violating this proviso shall be allowed.

FORMIDABLE OPPOSITION TO BATTLESHIPS.

In the U.S. Senate Jan. 26 Senator Tillman offered the following amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill as a substitute for the building of two battleships:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to prepare and submit to the next Congress plans and specifications for building four warships of the type, power, and speed which, in his judgment, based on the knowledge gained from the prevailing war in Europe, are best suited for war on the sea; also to report, in the light of that war, the value and uses in naval warfare of aeroplanes, Zeppelins, and submarines.

Senator Tillman preceded this resolution by reading a letter from Hon. William E. Chandler, who reviewed the record of naval construction during Republican control and said:

"With this record of naval non-construction continued for eighteen years you will see that we cannot make political capital out of any Democratic delay of naval construction and preparation during a period of about eighteen months.

"Reasons for making haste slowly: There is a potent reason for not hurrying present naval construction. Until the present war in Europe is over we cannot be at all certain in what direction large expenditures ought to be made. It is not to be expected that whatever may be revealed big battleships will be no longer built. But such is the terrifically destructive power of Zeppelins and aeroplanes and of submarines that no more large warships should be built until every possible device is developed for the protection of the ships. One, two or three more protective decks may be required; one, two or three more ship's bottoms may be advisable. Who can now tell? It is the height of folly not to study questions like these before making vast additional expenditures. We can spend money enough in various ways upon submarines and flying machines, upon guns and explosives to use up all the appropriations that can wisely be made within the next few years. It is not my purpose in this brief letter to discuss the question whether our country is in any danger of immediate war with any powerful nation. The blindest man can see our absolute safety till long after the present European war ends. During this period we should study the art of modern war with diligence and wisdom, and make sure that when we next spend vast sums for dreadnoughts we are as certain what we ought to do as investigation into a dreadful war all around the globe can make us. Already we are told that five of our battleships—the famous Oregon and the Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Kearsarge—are obsolete and should be replaced by new ships."

Mr. Tillman said of this: "Senator Chandler has had a varied experience in naval affairs. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Arthur, and really began the construction of the new Navy. He was on the Naval Committee when I first came to Washington in 1896, and was at that time one of the ablest men in the Senate. Although he has recently entered his eightieth year his mind is still alert and vigorous. While he is a Republican and I am a Democrat, we have always been warm personal friends. Necessarily he is better posted on naval affairs than almost any man in Washington, not excepting even in the Navy Department itself. I attach great weight to his judgment on naval matters, and I am especially glad to see that his views and my own coincide in regard to the unwisdom of an extended and costly

building program at this time. Right now the Navy needs many other things far more than it does battleships. "Why should we build battleships when every day may demonstrate their utter worthlessness? Let us wait until the war has shown what kind of craft we should construct. Time alone can teach us whether future sea fighting will be waged most successfully on, under or above the water. The relative merits of the dreadnoughts, aeroplanes and Zeppelins will be found out ere long, and we can reap the fruits of the experiments now going on without sharing any of the dangers of the conflict.

"I am sure the Senator from California will agree with me in my estimate of Mr. Chandler's ability. His experience and intimate knowledge of naval affairs force me at least to listen when he speaks authoritatively, as he has done in this letter; and I for one shall not vote for any other policy at this time."

Senator Chandler further said in his letter: "We should strengthen instead of weakening civilian control of the Navy Department. * * * It would be a mistake to embarrass and weaken the present civilian control of the Navy Department."

Whatever be its purpose, the amendment proposed by Senator Tillman has given great encouragement to those who are opposed to making any provision for our Navy. Unless it is his intention to play into their hands, it would be better for him to propose an amendment to the Naval bill providing that upon the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to expend so much of the appropriation for battleships upon such other types of naval construction as are herein provided for, as he may select with the approval of the General Board. In this connection it will be well to read the article on "Need of Battle Cruisers," which appears on page 682. It is by Kurt Orbonowski, a Russian naval constructor of international reputation. It is well to give heed to the recommendations of such a man.

NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The Navy Personnel bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 27 by Mr. Padgett, following the report of the Personnel Board of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is chairman, which appears on page 682. The bill, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, is in substance as follows, clauses where the wording is of importance being quoted in full:

H.R. 21202, Mr. Padgett.—To increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy.

ACTIVE RESERVE LIST.

Provides that, in addition to the active and retired lists of the Navy, there is hereby established an active reserve list. Officers on it to have same status in all respects as officers on active list, except they shall not be advanced "other than for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, or extraordinary heroism." All laws with reference to retirement are extended to include the active reserve list. Officers senior to lieutenant (J.G.) may, upon voluntary application, be transferred to active reserve list. Officers on it may be advanced to "next higher grade or rank" thereon for specially meritorious services on the active reserve list.

Sec. 2. Provides that hereafter any officer of Navy or Marine Corps on retirement under existing law shall receive pay proportionate to his total service in Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, as follows: Service less than 10 years, one-fourth pay of rank with which retired; 10 to 15 years, three-eighths; 15 to 20 years, one-half; 20 to 25 years, five-eighths; more than 25 years, three-fourths. The above not to affect rank or pay of any officer found totally incapacitated by reason of disability or disease incident to Service; nor shall it entitle any officer heretofore or hereafter retired to greater retired pay than he would receive under existing laws, nor prevent any from being wholly retired under provisions of Sec. 1454, Revised Statutes.

Sec. 3. "That officers on the active list of the Navy shall not be held to be entitled to promotion in grade or rank by virtue of holding a commission in the Navy, but by reason of such commission they shall, when a candidate for promotion under the provisions of this Act, be entitled to equal consideration with other officers then candidates for promotion to the same grade or rank. The mental fitness of an officer for promotion in grade or rank shall hereafter be held and considered to have been established when such officer has been found morally, professionally, and physically qualified to perform the duties of the next higher grade or rank." All officers in Navy or Marine Corps who have been or may hereafter be advanced or lose numbers, shall be considered as having gained or lost length of service accordingly for purposes of promotion and precedence, and all officers of Navy shall be credited with service in Navy for all purposes for which they take precedence in accordance with law, this not to be construed to authorize any change in dates of commission or rank nor to entitle to any additional pay.

STRENGTH OF COMMISSIONED LINE.

Sec. 4. That on and after Jan. 1, 1916, the authorized strength of commissioned line of active list of the Navy, exclusive of the Admiral, additional numbers, and commissioned warrant officers, shall be 18 rear admirals, 75 captains, 140 commanders, 320 lieutenant commanders, and such number of lieutenants, lieutenants (J.G.), and ensigns as may qualify under provisions of law. The authorized increase in grade of commander to be 7 and lieutenant commander 30 each fiscal year until full strength is obtained; increase in grade of captain to be effective on date of approval of this Act.

Sec. 5. That vacancies occurring in grade of rear admiral by reason of retirements for age, and all in grades of captain, commander, lieutenant commander, and lieutenant, prior to June 30, 1915, in case of two first-named grades, and prior to Dec. 31, 1915, in case of other named grades, shall be filled as heretofore provided by law.

Vacancies in grade of rear admiral on and after June 30, 1915, by retirements for age or transfers to active reserve list shall be filled as they occur in manner hereinafter prescribed, and vacancies after date of approval of this Act by reason of any other provision of law shall be filled on the first day of fiscal year following that in which such vacancies occur in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Vacancies in grade of captain on and after June 30, 1915, and in grades of commander and lieutenant commander on and after Dec. 31, 1915, shall be filled on first day of fiscal year following that in which they occur in manner hereinafter prescribed.

All promotions to grade of lieutenant and lieutenant (J.G.) made on and after Dec. 31, 1915, shall be made under provisions of this Act on first day of each fiscal year and without regard to number then in grade.

Sec. 6. That promotions to fill vacancies in grade of rear admiral during remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, shall be made under provisions of existing law from among senior captains who are regular numbers. Promotions to fill grade of rear admiral during year ending June 30, 1916, shall be from among those captains who are, on date of approval of this Act, the next senior eleven regular numbers in grade, after allowing for promotion of those captains to fill vacancies occurring prior to June 30, 1915, by reason of retirements for age. They shall be deemed candidates for promotion. For the three fiscal years next following, the next eleven captains in order of seniority, and thereafter next ten captains in order of seniority, regular numbers on first day of January, shall constitute the candidates for promotion to rear admiral during following fiscal year.

One-seventh of officers who are regular numbers on active list in the grade of commander, lieutenant commander, and lieutenant on Jan. 1, shall, respectively, constitute candidates for promotion to grade of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander, to fill vacancies therein on following first day of July; shall be taken in order of seniority and to nearest whole number.

On Jan. 1, those officers in grade of lieutenant (J.G.) who

will have served at close of then current fiscal year not less than nine years since graduation, and those in grade of ensign not less than three years, shall, respectively, constitute candidates for promotion to lieutenant and lieutenant (J.G.) on following first day of July. Provided, That officers commissioned from sources other than Naval Academy, shall, for computing service, be considered as graduates of same class as Naval Academy graduate immediately senior to them.

Extra numbers in any grade shall be deemed candidates for promotion on date the regular number with whom they would be promoted is a candidate; shall be promoted or transferred to active reserve list as additional to number in grade.

Sec. 7. As soon as practicable after Jan. 1 ensigns then candidates for promotion shall undergo physical examination. Those found incapacitated by disability or disease not incident to Service shall be retired, in accordance with Sec. 1454, Revised Statutes, as amended by this Act; those incapacitated by disability or disease incident to Service shall be placed on retired list; the President may, in his discretion, suspend action on the findings for not exceeding six months, when the officer found physically incapacitated shall again undergo physical examination, and if then found qualified shall be eligible for promotion on following first day of July.

Those ensigns found physically qualified shall undergo a competitive professional examination on subjects prescribed by Secretary of Navy, questions to be prepared by academic board at Naval Academy, and papers graded by said academic board. Those who fail to pass shall be wholly retired with not more than one year's sea pay as ensign.

Seniority of those ensigns who pass shall then be determined by arranging them according to proficiency giving equal weight to—first, mark on competitive examination; second, average mark for general professional record, determined as prescribed in Sec. 13; and, third, final mark on graduation at Naval Academy, in case of graduates, and average mark obtained on examination to be commissioned in cases of those commissioned from other sources.

They shall then be commissioned to date from first day of July following completion of three years' service as ensign, as they may elect, in order of their seniority, determined as above, either lieutenants (J.G.) in the line or in lowest grades in Pay, Construction, and Civil Engineer Corps, and in Marine Corps, to fill vacancies therein existing. Vacancies in said corps shall be filled on first day of July following completion of three years' service as ensign. Ensigns hereafter assigned to any of said corps in any one year shall take rank among themselves in order of seniority, and shall take rank in corps in accordance with dates of commissions as ensigns; commissions in said corps shall date from first day of July following three years' service as ensign. Provided, That not more than a yearly average of 100 lieutenants (J.G.) shall be commissioned annually; in case number of ensigns who satisfactorily pass exceeds number of authorized appointments or of vacancies in corps, each in excess shall be given an honorable discharge and not more than one year's sea pay as an ensign; this not to apply to ensigns due for promotion to lieutenant (J.G.) prior to June 30, 1915.

Sec. 8. Other than promotions provided for in Sec. 5, no further promotions to grade of lieutenant shall be made prior to July 1, 1916. On that date, and on each following July 1, candidates for promotion to lieutenant shall be entitled, in order of seniority as lieutenants (J.G.), to promotion to lieutenant, subject to existing law.

Sec. 9. That marks for general professional record and knowledge shall be determined in case of each candidate for promotion to lieutenant commander during any fiscal year, as prescribed in Secs. 13 and 14, as soon as practicable after Jan. 1. Those whose average marks so obtained are highest shall be entitled, in order of seniority, to promotion on following July 1, without further examination other than physical, to fill vacancies then existing. On last day of fiscal years following approval of this Act all candidates for lieutenant commander whose average marks will not entitle them to promotion on following July 1 shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30.

Sec. 10. Makes like provision as to candidates for promotion to commander and captain.

Sec. 11. Same proviso as to obtaining mark for candidates for rear admiral; those whose marks are highest shall be entitled, in order of their seniority, to promotion to that grade during following fiscal year without further examination other than physical, "to fill the accumulated vacancies therein and to fill such vacancies will be caused in that grade during the following fiscal year by reason of retirements for age or by reason of transfers to the active reserve list under the provisions of Sec. 12." On June 30 each year all then candidates for rear admiral whose mark will not entitle them to promotion shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30.

Sec. 12. Whenever at close of any fiscal year it appears that promotions to be made to rear admiral during following fiscal year will be less than five the President is authorized to select and transfer to active reserve list, as of June 30, such number of rear admirals as necessary to cause five promotions, not more than two rear admirals to be so transferred during any one fiscal year.

MARK FOR GENERAL PROFESSIONAL RECORD.

Sec. 13. That a mark for general professional record shall be determined in following manner as soon as practicable after Jan. 1 in the case of each then a candidate for promotion on following July 1 to grade of lieutenant (J.G.), lieutenant commander, commander, or captain:

The current reports on file on fitness of each candidate shall be placed before a board of five active senior officers, who shall assign a merit report on a positive numerical mark for general professional record for period in question as a majority may deem proper. Board shall be convened by the Secretary and shall have power to take testimony and examine records; whenever it appears to said board that an officer is not morally fit to be continued in the Service, he shall be immediately ordered to appear in person. Witnesses shall be sworn and statement of such officer and testimony of witnesses shall be reported. If board shall find officer not morally fit, he shall forthwith, if approved by President, be discharged on retired list.

Sec. 14. Mark shall be determined in following manner in the case of candidate for promotion to lieutenant commander, commander, or captain. Each shall be required to undergo, before supervisory examining boards, a professional examination; questions prepared by examining board authorized under existing law. Papers to be graded by assignment of a positive numerical mark, average of such marks, having in view weights assigned by the Secretary to subjects making up examination, to be final and be deemed to express general professional knowledge.

Sec. 15. Mark shall be determined in following manner in the case of candidate for promotion to commander or captain: The Secretary shall send to all officers who are on Jan. 1 on active list in grades senior a list of candidates for promotion on following July 1. Each such officer, having particularly in view duties at sea of officers, shall state in writing to the Secretary the order in which he recommends the first ten promotions from names on list; shall certify that all candidates have been considered and that to best of his knowledge and belief promotions recommended would be for best interests of the Service. For each such recommendation as first eligible a credit of 4.00 shall be given; for second to tenth credit of 3.90, 3.80, 3.70, 3.60, 3.50, 3.40, 3.30, 3.20, and 3.10, respectively. Total credits each officer receives shall be divided by such a number as will give officer receiving highest number a mark of 1.50, and mark thus obtained added to a mark of 2.50 shall in each case represent general professional reputation. Only recommendations of ten received within five months shall be considered.

Sec. 16. When vacancies in any grade senior to lieutenant to be filled on first of any fiscal year, equals or exceeds number of officers regular in grade, promotions to that grade shall be made under existing law from officers then candidates and Secs. 9 or 10 shall not apply that year in the grade. Vacancies in excess of candidates shall be carried over to following July 1.

Sec. 17. Mark for general professional record and reputation shall be determined in following manner in case of candidate for rear admiral: The Secretary shall send to all rear admirals on active list a list of those candidates for rear admiral during following fiscal year, with copies of their professional and medical records made in grade of captain, and of letters thereto attached. Each rear admiral, having particularly in view duties at sea, shall state in writing order in which he recommends, in view of papers furnished and of general professional reputation, the first five promotions to rear admiral; in cases of officers whose employment is restricted under law to shore duty only, such recommendations may be without regard to duties at sea; shall certify all candidates have been

considered and that, to best of his knowledge and belief, promotions in order recommended would be for best interests of the Service. Proviso for marking is similar to that in Sec. 15.

Sec. 18. Officers in any grade carried as additional who are candidates for promotion shall be subject to recommendation by officers in grades senior to them same as regular numbers. When so recommended shall be counted as one of the authorized recommendations. Average mark they receive shall, as in case of regular numbers, determine whether entitled to promotion during following fiscal year or are to be transferred to active reserve list. When an additional number receives the highest mark, he shall be entitled to promotion if regular number whose mark is next below his becomes entitled to promotion; where his mark is not the highest he shall be entitled to promotion or be transferred to active reserve list if regular number whose mark is next above his becomes entitled to promotion or transfer. Where two or more candidates for promotion receive same mark they shall be preferred in order of their seniority.

Sec. 19. Any candidate for lieutenant commander, commander, captain, or rear admiral who fails on physical examination may, in discretion of the President, be suspended from promotion for not exceeding six months without loss of numbers. If then found physically qualified he shall be promoted, to date from day vacancy was to have been filled; if found not physically qualified shall be transferred to retired list or wholly retired and, in such case, vacancy in next higher grade shall remain unfilled until following July 1.

Sec. 20. Officers transferred to active reserve list shall be transferred with rank they hold at the time, except that those specially detailed by Executive order for permanent duty in engineering, ordnance, law, or aviation, under the provisions of Sec. 21, shall be commissioned on active reserve list in next higher grade, provided not higher than captain.

Sec. 21. Any officer on active list heretofore or hereafter promoted to lieutenant commander, who has successfully completed post-graduate course in engineering, or in ordnance, or who successfully undergoes examinations as prescribed by the Secretary in either subject, or who has successfully undergone special courses amounting to at least three scholastic years, in civil, military, and international law as prescribed, or who has successfully completed not less than two years of practical work in aviation, may, upon his own application, in discretion of the President, be detailed by Executive order for permanent duty in engineering, ordnance, law, or aviation, at sea or on shore. Shall be carried as a part of authorized strength of active list while serving thereon, and shall be entitled to promotion, subject to restrictions relative to promotion of other officers. Number of officers on active and active reserve list serving under such detail in any one of said subjects shall not be increased by more than two during any one fiscal year.

THE STAFF CORPS.

Sec. 22. Vacancies in any grade in Medical, Pay, Construction, and Civil Engineer Corps shall hereafter be filled on first day of fiscal year following in manner herein prescribed. All advancements in rank without promotion in grade shall be made on date herein prescribed, and no officer on active list shall be so advanced to any rank below that of commander until his moral and professional fitness has been established by a board to consist of not less than three officers senior in rank, Secs. 1499, 1501-2-4 and 5, Revised Statutes, as amended to govern the examination.

Sec. 23. Amends Revised Statutes as follows: "Sec. 1493. No officer shall be promoted or advanced to a higher grade or rank on the active list of the Navy, except in the case provided in the next section, until he has been examined by a board of naval surgeons and pronounced physically qualified to perform all his duties at sea."

"Sec. 1494. The provisions of the preceding section shall not exclude from the promotion or advancement to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled any officer in whose case such medical board may report that his physical disqualification was occasioned by wounds received in the line of his duty, and that such wounds do not incapacitate him for other duties in the grade or rank to which he shall be promoted or advanced."

Sec. 24. Marks for professional record, knowledge, and reputation, shall be obtained in case of Medical, Pay, Construction, and Civil Engineer Corps, in same manner as prescribed in Secs. 13, 14 and 15 in the cases of officers of the line, except that recommendations shall be made by officers of same corps on active list in ranks senior and number of recommendations to a particular grade or rank and credits to be assigned shall be prescribed by the President.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Sec. 25. The authorized strength of active list of the Medical Corps, exclusive of additional numbers, shall be 15 medical directors with rank of captain, 30 medical inspectors with rank of commander, and such number of surgeons with rank of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, or lieutenant (J.G.), as may qualify under provisions of law: Provided, That grades of assistant surgeon and passed assistant surgeon are hereby abolished, and officers now in those grade shall be commissioned in grade of surgeon with rank they now hold, without further examination; that authorized increase in grade of medical inspector shall be at rate of three each fiscal year until full strength is obtained; nothing herein contained to be held to increase total number of officers on active list of Medical Corps.

Sec. 26. Surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (J.G.) shall be advanced to lieutenant upon completion of three years in rank; with rank of lieutenant to lieutenant commander upon completion of nine years in rank. Vacancies in grade of medical inspector shall be filled on first day of each fiscal year from among senior officers in grade of surgeon, under existing law, unless the senior twelve surgeons, regular numbers, will have served on first day of following fiscal year, an average of at least twenty-two years in the Medical Corps and of at least ten with rank of lieutenant commander, in which case promotions on following July 1 shall be under provisions of Sec. 27. Vacancies in grade of medical director shall be filled from senior officers in grade of medical inspector on first day of each fiscal year under provisions of existing law.

Sec. 27. Whenever it appears that senior twelve surgeons, regular numbers, will have served, at close of then current fiscal year, an average of at least 22 years since being commissioned in Medical Corps, and of at least ten with rank of lieutenant commander, marks shall be determined in their cases as prescribed in Sec. 24, as soon as practicable after Jan. 1. Those whose marks are highest shall be entitled, in order of their seniority, to promotion to grade of medical inspector on following July 1, without further examination other than physical, to fill vacancies then existing. Those whose marks will not entitle them to promotion shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30.

Sec. 28. When transfers to active reserve list are to be made from grade of surgeon, under provisions of Sec. 27, and number of vacancies in grade of medical inspector on first day of following fiscal year will be less than six, the President is authorized to select and transfer to the active reserve list, as of June 30, such number of medical directors and medical inspectors as necessary in order to cause six promotions to medical inspector on following July 1; not more than three medical directors and not more than three medical inspectors shall be so selected and transferred in any one year.

PAY CORPS.

Sec. 29. The authorized strength of active list of Pay Corps, exclusive of additional numbers and officers commissioned thereon with permanent rank of rear admiral, shall be 13 pay directors with rank of captain, 26 pay inspectors with rank of commander, and such number of paymasters with rank of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant (J.G.), or ensign as may qualify under provisions of law; grades of assistant paymaster and passed assistant paymaster are hereby abolished and officers now carried in those grades shall be commissioned in grade of paymaster with rank they now hold without further examination; authorized increase in grade of pay inspector shall be at rate of three for first fiscal year following and two each fiscal year thereafter until full strength is obtained; nothing herein to be held to increase total of officers on active list of Pay Corps.

Sec. 30. Amends Revised Statutes as follows: "Sec. 1383. Every paymaster shall, before entering on the duties of his office, give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, for the faithful performance thereof. Paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander shall give bonds in the sum of \$25,000; paymasters with the rank of lieutenant, in the sum of \$20,000; paymasters with the rank of lieutenant (J.G.), in the sum of

\$15,000; and paymasters with the rank of ensign, in the sum of \$10,000."

Sec. 31. That officers in grade of paymaster shall be advanced in rank, up to and including rank of lieutenant commander, with officers of the line with whom, or next after whom, they take precedence. Vacancies in grade of pay inspector shall be filled on first day of each fiscal year from senior officers in grade of paymaster under existing law unless in any year the senior eight paymasters, regular numbers, will have served on first day of following fiscal year an average of at least twenty-two years in Pay Corps and of ten with rank of lieutenant commander, in which case promotions shall be made under provisions of Sec. 32. Vacancies occurring in pay director shall be filled from senior pay inspectors on first day of each fiscal year under existing law.

Sec. 32. Whenever it appears that senior eight paymasters, regular numbers, will have served at close of fiscal year an average of at least 22 years in Pay Corps and of 10 with rank of lieutenant commander, marks shall be determined as prescribed in Sec. 24 as soon as practicable after Jan. 1. Those whose marks are highest shall be entitled, in order of their seniority, to promotion to pay inspector on the following July 1 without further examination, other than physical, to fill vacancies then existing. Those whose marks will not entitle them to promotion shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30.

Sec. 33. When transfers to active reserve list are to be made from grade of paymaster, and vacancies in pay inspector on first day following fiscal year will be less than four, the President is authorized to select and transfer to the active reserve list as of June 30 number of pay directors and pay inspectors necessary to cause four promotions; not more than two pay directors and not more than two pay inspectors shall be so selected in any one year.

Sec. 34. "The hereafter no further appointments shall be made to the corps of professors of mathematics, and that corps shall cease to exist upon the death, resignation, or dismissal of the officers now carried in that corps on either the active or retired lists of the Navy."

CONSTRUCTION CORPS.

Sec. 35. The authorized strength of active list of the Construction Corps, exclusive of additional numbers and officers commissioned thereon with permanent rank of rear admiral, shall be 5 naval constructors with rank of captain, 10 naval constructors with rank of commander, and such number of naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant (j.g.), or ensign as may qualify under provisions of law. The grade of assistant naval constructor is hereby abolished and officers now carried in that grade shall be commissioned in grade of naval constructor with rank of lieutenant commander, in which case advancements shall be under provisions of Sec. 37. Vacancies in grade of naval constructor with rank of captain shall be filled from senior naval constructors with rank of commander on first day of each fiscal year under existing law.

Sec. 36. That naval constructors shall be advanced in rank, up to and including rank of lieutenant commander, with the officers of the line with whom, or next after whom, they take precedence. Vacancies in grade of naval constructor with rank of commander shall be filled from senior naval constructors with rank of lieutenant commander on first day of each fiscal year, under existing law, unless it appears that the senior four with the rank of lieutenant commander, regular numbers, will have served on first of following fiscal year an average of at least 22 years in Construction Corps, and of ten with rank of lieutenant commander, in which case advancements shall be under provisions of Sec. 37. Vacancies in grade of naval constructor with rank of captain shall be filled from senior naval constructors with rank of commander on first day of each fiscal year under existing law.

Sec. 37. That whenever it appears that senior four naval constructors with rank of lieutenant commander, regular numbers, will have served at close of fiscal year an average of at least twenty-two years in Construction Corps and of ten with rank of lieutenant commander, marks shall be determined as prescribed in Sec. 24 as soon as practicable after Jan. 1. Those whose marks are highest shall be entitled, in order of their seniority, to advancement to commander on following July 1, without further examination other than physical, to fill vacancies then existing. Those whose marks will not entitle them to advancement shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30.

Sec. 38. When transfers to active reserve list are to be made from among naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant commander, under Sec. 37, and vacancies on first day of following fiscal year are less than two, the President is authorized to select and transfer to active reserve list, as of June 30, such naval constructors with rank of commander and captain as necessary to cause two advancements; not more than one with rank of captain, and not more than one with rank of commander, shall be so selected in any one year.

CORPS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Sec. 39. The authorized strength of active list of Corps of Civil Engineers, exclusive of additional numbers, shall be 2 with rank of captain, 4 with rank of commander, and such number with rank of lieutenant commander, lieutenant, lieutenant (j.g.), or ensign as may qualify. The grade of assistant civil engineer is hereby abolished, and officers now carried in that grade shall be commissioned in grade of civil engineer, with rank they now hold, without further examination; the increase in civil engineers with rank of commander shall be at rate of one each fiscal year until full authorized number is obtained; nothing herein to be held to increase total number of officers on active list of Corps of Civil Engineers.

Sec. 40. Civil engineers shall be advanced in rank, up to and including lieutenant commander, with officers of the line with whom, or next after whom, they take precedence. Vacancies in the grade shall be filled from senior civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander, on first day of each fiscal year, under existing law, unless it appears that the senior four, regular numbers, will have served on first day following fiscal year an average of at least 22 years in Corps of Civil Engineers and of ten with rank of lieutenant commander, in which case advancements shall be made under provisions of Sec. 41. Vacancies in grade of civil engineer with rank of captain shall be filled from senior civil engineers with rank of commander on first day of each fiscal year under existing law.

Sec. 41. Whenever it appears that the senior four civil engineers with rank of lieutenant commander, regular numbers, will have served at close of fiscal year an average of at least 22 years in Corps of Civil Engineers and of ten years with rank of lieutenant commander, marks shall be determined as prescribed in Sec. 24 as soon as practicable after Jan. 1. Those whose mark is lowest shall be transferred to active reserve list as of June 30, and vacancies in grade shall then be filled without further examination other than physical.

Sec. 42. When transfers to active reserve list are to be made from grade of civil engineer with rank of lieutenant commander, under provisions of Sec. 41, and there are no vacancies among officers senior to be filled on first of following fiscal year, the President is authorized to select and transfer to active reserve list, as of June 30, one civil engineer with rank of captain or commander.

NAVY PAY CLERKS.

Sec. 43. The title of paymaster's clerk in the Navy is hereby changed to pay clerk, and hereafter all pay clerks shall be warranted from acting pay clerks who shall be appointed from enlisted men in the Navy holding acting or permanent appointments as chief petty officers who have served at least three years, at least two on board a cruising vessel of Navy. All appointments as acting pay clerk shall be made by the Secretary, and appointees must be citizens of U.S. All acting appointments shall be made permanent under regulations established by the Secretary. Paymaster's clerks now in the Navy whose total service is less than one year and who are citizens may be given appointments as acting pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men; those now in the service and former paymaster's clerks whose appointments have been revoked within six months, who have had not less than one year's actual service as such, and who are citizens may be warranted as pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men or as acting pay clerks; pay clerks and acting pay clerks shall have the same pay, allowances and other benefits as now or hereafter allowed other warrant officers and acting warrant officers, respectively.

Sec. 44. All pay clerks shall, after six years' as such, be commissioned chief pay clerks and on promotion have rank, pay, and allowances of chief boatswain; in computing the six years, credit shall be given for all service as pay clerk, acting

pay clerk, and paymaster's clerk; these now in the Navy or whose appointments have been revoked within six months, who have had not less than six years' actual service and are citizens, may be commissioned as chief pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men, acting pay clerks, or pay clerks.

Sec. 45. The total number of chief pay clerks, pay clerks, and acting pay clerks shall not exceed one for each 250 enlisted men in the Navy now or hereafter allowed by law; shall be assigned to duty with pay officers under such rules as the Secretary may prescribe; none shall be appointed until his physical, mental, moral, and professional qualifications have been satisfactorily established by examination before a board of officers, of Pay Corps when practicable, and must have accumulated previous service in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, together with possible future service prior to age of sixty-two years, of at least thirty years; this shall not apply to such as were serving as paymaster's clerks during the period from Sept. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1913.

Sec. 46. The limitation as to age contained in Sec. 1379, Revised Statutes, as amended by this Act, relating to appointment of paymasters in the Navy, shall not apply to chief pay clerks and pay clerks appointed under this Act, who shall be between the ages of 21 and 35 at time of appointment as paymasters with rank of ensign; this shall not be construed as giving any preference in such appointment except as to limitation of age.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sec. 47. Those chief boatswains on active list who have served eight or more years as such and who undergo competitive examination as prescribed by the Secretary, shall be candidates for advancement to master boatswain. Examination may be before supervisory examining boards and papers shall be graded by a board appointed by the Secretary, who, after examination and consideration of current reports on fitness and of medical records, shall submit to the President, prior to June 30, a list of said candidates, in order of merit, which a majority may deem to be established. The President is authorized to commission as master boatswain, as of June 30, not exceeding one-half of the list; none to be commissioned unless found physically qualified; any chief boatswain who fails shall be ineligible for examination and advancement during subsequent years.

Sec. 48. While serving on active list, master boatswains shall rank with but after ensigns and ahead of chief boatswains, and shall receive the pay and allowances of lieutenant (j.g.). They shall be retired as master boatswains, to rank with but after lieutenants (j.g.), with retired pay and allowances of lieutenants (j.g.).

Sec. 49. Master boatswains on active list who have served three or more years as such, may, if found morally and professionally and physically qualified by boards, be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the line of the Navy. Said boards shall be appointed by the Secretary. Officers so commissioned shall be carried as additional to the number in grade of lieutenant (junior grade) and to number in the grades to which they may thereafter be promoted.

Sec. 50. Chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks may, respectively, be advanced to master gunner, master machinist, master carpenter, master pharmacist, and master pay clerk, subject to same conditions governing advancement of chief boatswains to master boatswain, and shall then have same rank, pay, and allowances on active or retired lists as prescribed in case of master boatswains; the number of master pharmacists and chief pharmacists shall be in addition to number of pharmacists provided for in the Act approved June 17, 1898, to organize a Hospital Corps of the Navy. Subject to same conditions governing commissioning of master boatswains, master gunners and master machinists may be commissioned lieutenants (j.g.) in the line of the Navy, master carpenters may be commissioned naval constructors with rank of lieutenant (j.g.), master pharmacists may be commissioned surgeons with rank of lieutenant (j.g.), and master pay clerks may be commissioned paymasters with rank of lieutenant (j.g.).

Sec. 51. That Secs. 8 and 9 of Act approved March 3, 1899, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel, as amended by Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, making appropriations for the naval service, Secs. 1386-7-8, 1445, 1496 and 1500, Revised Statutes, as amended, and all other Acts and parts of Acts so far as they are in conflict with the provisions of this Act, and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, That Sec. 1505, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply when officers are examined for promotion or advancement to a grade or rank in which the number of vacancies to be filled on the first day of July is less than the number of officers examined.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Buffalo was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Jan. 27, 1915.

The San Diego, now on the West Coast of Mexico, has been ordered to proceed to San Diego, Cal.

The Warrington and Mayrant, at the Brooklyn Yard, have been ordered to proceed to Guantanamo.

The mail address of the New Orleans has been changed from "in care of the Postmaster, New York City," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal."

The Caesar, at the Mare Island Yard, has been ordered to Puget Sound, and thence to Hampton Roads via the Panama Canal.

George Ohm, water tender, one of the men seriously injured in the explosion on board the U.S.S. San Diego, died at 11:25 a.m. Jan. 22, 1915.

Patrick George Collins, fireman, second class, U.S.S. Tacoma, died at the Colon Hospital Jan. 21 as a result of injuries received in a boxing match with a civilian ashore. Collins has been in the Navy two enlistments and gave his home New York, N.Y., but claimed to have no relatives. His remains were buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Colon.

The Navy Department has been advised that Darrell L. Varnado, fireman, first class, and William H. Miller, fireman, first class, died on board of the U.S.S. San Diego on Jan. 25 as a result of the burns received in the boiler explosion on board of that vessel Jan. 21. Charles W. Petersen, of Racine, Wis., fireman, died Jan. 27. His death makes the eighth fatality. The five other men injured are said to be improving.

Fostering the spirit of good fellowship between the members of the mess on the U.S.S. Vermont, the chief and warrant officers gave a dinner dance on Jan. 9, 1915, at Hampton Roads, Va., which brought together the old and young. Those enjoying the hospitality of the mess were Chief Mach. Willis Dixon and Mrs. Dixon, Gunner Frederick Petry and Mrs. Petry and Master Petry, Mach. Percy K. Abrams and Mrs. Abrams, Pay Clerk E. R. Moyer and Mrs. Moyer and Master Moyer, Chief Btsn. B. H. Shipley, Chief Mach. Barnett B. Bowie, Carp. G. W. Wheeler and Pay Clerk B. White.

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are the movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table which appears elsewhere in this issue:

Proteus, arrived Jan. 25 at Honolulu, Hawaii.
Supply, sailed Jan. 26 from Manila, P.I., for Guam.
Nanshan, sailed Jan. 26 from San Diego, Cal., for the West Coast of Mexico.
Prairie, K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, sailed Jan. 26 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.
Birmingham, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Paulding, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, McDougal, Balch, Benham, Parker and Drayton, arrived Jan. 26 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Abarenda, sailed Jan. 27 from Manila, P.I., for Hongkong, China.

Worden and Preston, arrived Jan. 27 at Key West, Fla.

Flusser and Reid, arrived Jan. 26 at Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Eagle, sailed Jan. 26 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Aux Cayes, Haiti.

Utah and Michigan, arrived Jan. 26 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Vestal, Patapsco, Orion and Patuxent, arrived Jan. 26 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Chattanooga, arrived Jan. 27 at San Francisco, Cal.

Arapaho and Tillamook, arrived Jan. 27 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

McCall, arrived Jan. 27 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Leonidas, sailed Jan. 27 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Boston, Mass.

Florida, arrived Jan. 27 at Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

Paducah, sailed Jan. 27 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Boston, Mass.

Nereus, sailed Jan. 27 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

Tennessee, sailed Jan. 28 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Jaffa, Palestine.

Severn, Potomac, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4 and C-5, arrived Jan. 27 at Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Rhode Island, sailed Jan. 27 from Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Nashville, sailed Jan. 28 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Castine, sailed Jan. 27 from La Romana, Santo Domingo, for Port au Prince, Haiti.

Washington, arrived Jan. 27 at Port au Prince, Haiti.

San Diego, sailed Jan. 27 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Vulcan, sailed Jan. 28 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Des Moines, sailed Jan. 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Charleston, S.C.

New Orleans, arrived Jan. 28 at Balboa, Canal Zone.

Wyoming, New York, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Vermont, Utah, Arkansas, Virginia, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Dixie, Cassin, Henley, Cyclops and Ammen, arrived Jan. 27 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 22, 1915.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Herman O. Stickney to be a captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Ivan C. Wettengel to be a commander.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): George W. Hewlett, Frank S. Carter and John M. Ashley.

Ensign James D. Moore to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 26, 1915.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. De Witt Coffman to be a rear admiral.

Capt. William F. Fullam to be a rear admiral.

Comdr. Edward L. Beach to be a captain.

Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln to be a commander.

Lieut. (j.g.) Ralph C. Needham to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (j.g.) Richard T. Keiran to be a lieutenant.

Asst. Paymr. Smith Hempstone to be a passed assistant paymaster.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Austin, U.S.A., to be an assistant paymaster.

G.O. 129, NOV. 14, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Relates to price list of clothing, etc., U.S. Marine Corps.

G.O. 130, DEC. 12, 1914, NAVY DEPT.

Directs reporting of position of naval vessels at sea to radio stations.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 22.—Capt. F. W. Bartlett detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; Philadelphia, Pa., as naval inspector of engineering material.

Lieut. Comdr. B. G. Bartholow detached West Virginia; to Colorado.

Lieut. S. C. Loomis detached West Virginia; to Milwaukee.

Ensign R. W. Holt detached West Virginia; to Charleston.

P.A. Surg. F. G. Abeken detached Naval Station, Guam; to Supply.

Asst. Surg. G. W. Calver detached Supply; to Naval Station, Guam.

Chief Gun. Joseph Hill detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Hancock.

Chief Gun. C. H. Foster detached Hancock; to Minnesota.

Chief Gun. Daniel Duncan detached Hartford; to connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Gun. C. J. Miller to Hartford.

Chief Gun. R. H. Cheney to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gun. Frederick Evans detached Minnesota; to Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. F. G. Waugh detached Missouri; to Kansas.

Mach. A. C. Byrne detached West Virginia; to Pittsburgh.

Mach. C. M. Baldwin to temporary duty, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

JAN. 23.—Lieut. (j.g.) Haller Belt detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to temporary duty works of the Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) B. Ritter detached Naval Academy, Annapolis; to temporary duty works of the Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. J. Comerford detached Naval Academy; to works Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) Gerard Bradford detached Naval Academy; to works Bethlehem Steel Co., South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. B. Glennon detached Naval Academy; to temporary duty works Midvale Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign R. E. Thornton to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Colo., for treatment.

Ensign H. H. Porter detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C. for treatment.

Ensign W. J. Ruble detached Radio Station, New Brunswick, N.J.; to Baltimore.

Ensign S. A. Wilson detached Delaware; to sick leave of absence six months.

Ensign M. L. Stolz detached North Carolina; to home and wait orders.

Mach. M. C. Davis to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. C. R. Doll appointed from Jan. 19, 1915; to Asiatic Station.

Carp. W. L. Wall detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Naval Station, Guantanamo.

JAN. 25.—Lieut. (j.g.) F. H. Weaver, retired, placed on retired list from Jan. 21, 1915; to home.

Ensign G. D. Murray detached Works of Burgess Co.; to Navy Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign E. O. McDonnell detached Works of the Wright Co., Dayton, Ohio; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Ensign W. H. Porter detached Rhode Island; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk.

Ensign R. B. Hammes to Alabama.

Pay Dir. S. L. Heap detached Navy Disbursing and Allotment Office, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Chief Mach. Otto Boldt detached receiving ship at New York; to continue duty Tennessee.

Mach. J. R. Bradshaw detached Neptune; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Carp. Charles Thompson detached Naval Station, Guantanamo; to treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

Pay Clerk P. T. Lansdale appointed; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Clerk A. D. Turner appointed; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Pay Clerk Thomas Dunn appointment revoked.

Note.—Commo. William Brannerer, retired, died at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1915.

JAN. 26.—Lieut. Comdr. R. W. Vincent detached Navy Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; to Kearsarge.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger detached branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Minnesota.

Ensign E. C. McGehee detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Naval Academy.

Ensign E. L. Gayhart detached Minnesota; to Naval Academy.

(Continued on page 700.)

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1915.

Major Wilcox was guest of honor at a number of functions last week before his departure. Colonel Smith, Commandant of Cadets, gave a large dinner for Major Wilcox; the Tactical Department gave a good-bye dinner for Major Wilcox at the club, when those present were Colonel Smith, Captains Lindsey, Koehler, Glade, Lieutenants Baird, Sturgill, Gallagher, Gregory, Drysdale, Higley, Wilson, Erwin, Uhl, Messrs. Vauthier, Jenkins and Dohs. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacobs, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, Miss Farman, Lieutenants Morrissey and Farman. Bridge was played after dinner, Mrs. Jacobs and Mrs. Smith winning the prizes.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. A cadet hop on Saturday evening brought a number of guests to the post, Mrs. Arrowsmith receiving with Cadet McGuire. Miss Lina Grant, Miss Dorothy Abbot and Miss Dorsey Pallen were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Housholder for the hop and week-end; Mrs. Housholder entertained at dinner Sunday for her house guests and for Cadets Moses, Brundred, Willis, R. B. McBride and Rafferty. Mrs. Rodney Smith's guests for the hop and ever Sunday were Miss Julia Littell, daughter of Col. I. N. Littell, Q.M.C., and Miss Helen Kimmel, daughter of Captain Kimmel, U.S.N., both of Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith's guests at dinner Saturday were the Misses Littell and Kimmel and Cadets Harmon, Gibson and Randolph.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton's guests at dinner Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Miss Barnett, Miss Page, Lieutenants Pullen and Sothberg, Miss Helen R. Watson, Newark, N.J., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Watson. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall, of Panama, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs at dinner on Saturday. Miss Isabelle Craney, of Easton, Md., is the guest of Miss Newlands and Miss Ritch for a little visit. Mr. and Mrs. Miner, of New York, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for over the week-end.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Bridge prizes were won by Col. and Mrs. Tschappat. At a birthday dinner in honor of Mr. Eckels on Friday Mr. and Mrs. Eckels' guests were Major and Mrs. Timberlake. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary gave a card party Thursday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Dawson, Patten, Thummel, Conrad, Hoisington and Hobbs. Prizes were won by Mrs. Conrad and Lieutenant Hobbs and the consolations were taken by Mrs. Dawson and Lieutenant Hoisington.

Capt. and Mrs. Glade's guests at tea on Sunday were Mrs. Harrington, Miss Reburn, Lieutenant Harrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Mrs. Boak had bridge Tuesday for Mesdames Gordon, Shaw and Harrington; the afternoon was later for a Welsh rabbit. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson gave an informal dance Wednesday for Lieuts. and Mesdames O'Leary, Thummel and Hoisington, the latter's sister, Miss Suing, and Lieutenant Sullivan. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat's guests at supper Sunday were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Glade. Mrs. Drysdale on Sunday gave an informal tea for a number of cadets; Miss Marie Muecke poured tea.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith's guests at a Welsh rabbit after the roller skating on Monday were their house guest, Miss Littell, Miss Dorothy Krayenbuhl, Lieutenants Stanton and Kallach. Miss Dorothy Marneaux, of Yassau, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson for the hop and week-end. Mrs. Gordon's guests at bridge on Wednesday were Mesdames Harrington, Boak and Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler recently entertained at dinner for Miss Taylor, their house guest, Miss Muecke, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, Cadets Walton, Hobbs and Frier.

Mrs. Wilcox had as guests for tea on Monday to meet Miss Isabelle Craney Mesdames Townsley, Francis, Fieberger, Gordon, Tschappat, Asensio, Misses Newlands and Ritch. Mrs. Kiehl is in New York, visiting her sister, who is recovering from a recent operation. Lieutenant Putney spent the week-end with Mrs. Putney and the little girls, who are with relatives at Milford, Conn. Mrs. Putney is recovering from an illness. Lieut. George R. Byrd, Commandant of Cadets at the Virginia Military Institute, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler for a few days. Mrs. Gordon's bridge guests on Thursday were Mesdames Townsley, Tschappat, Watson, Glade, Avery and Gallagher.

The Misses Townsley started on Wednesday for Fort Monroe, where they will visit, later going on to Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson's guests at supper on Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness, Lieutenants Richardson and Chase. Capt. and Mrs. Baer bade good-bye to the post last week, Captain Baer's tour of duty here having been completed. Mrs. Carleton Francis and her young son, of Brookline, Mass., are spending a few days at the hotel.

Several Infantry officers visited the post last week and on Tuesday evening there was held a reunion of the visitors and the Infantry officers stationed here; among the visiting officers were Colonel Glenn, Captain Wells, 29th Inf., Captain Nolan, 30th Inf., Lieutenants Wyche and Floyd, 30th Inf. Mrs. Lockwood had bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Dawson, O'Leary and Thummel. Mr. and Mrs. Seidlitz, recently married at Kansas City, the home of the bride (Miss Alice Richards), spent Sunday at West Point; on Sunday afternoon Lieutenant Richardson asked a number of guests to meet Mr. and Mrs. Seidlitz at tea. Among those there were Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. MacMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Lieutenants Catts, Chase and Morrissey.

Mrs. Cunningham was hostess at the last meeting of the Reading Club, reading her paper on "French Characteristics"; current events were given by Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Glade has recently become a member. The Wednesday Evening Card Club met last time with Col. and Mrs. Walker; Mrs. Gallagher was hostess of the Tuesday Club and the tournament was completed. Mrs. Gordon winning first, Mrs. Bell second, and Mrs. Harrington third. The Friday Club met with Mrs. Pendleton, who had an extra table for Mesdames Reilly, Lockwood, Shaw and Coleman. Mrs. Reilly won the prize. The tournament was completed, Mrs. Boak winning 1st and Mrs. Henderson 2nd. At the Monday Club Mesdames Butler and Buck were hostesses.

Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood's guests at dinner Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Chaplain Silver has recently returned from a three weeks' leave spent in the Middle West. Among recent guests at the post were Capt. I. Erwin, 30th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks; Lieut. George Grunert, 1st Cav.; Lieut. H. E. Marshall, 22d Inf., Canal Zone; Lieut. C. S. Floyd, 30th Inf.; Capt. Edward Davis, 13th Cav.; Col. William Black, Governors Island; Col. William Kenly, 6th Field Art., Naczo, Ariz.

Captain Simonds, ordered to duty in the Department of Tactics, will report this week. Colonel Townsley and Major Timberlake are spending a few days in Washington on business connected with the Military Academy Appropriation bill. An officers' masquerade has been planned for Feb. 18, and on Feb. 19 and 20 will be given the performances of the "100th Night" play. Miss Beatrice Herford will give an entertainment Saturday evening, Jan. 30, at Cullum Hall, consisting of her original monologues. Proceeds will be given to the Army Relief Society.

On Sunday afternoon was held at the old Cadet Chapel, in the cemetery, the funeral of the late Miss Anna Bartlett Warner, who died Friday morning at her winter home at Highland Falls, after an illness of more than a month. The Chapel, hallowed by time and memories, was hardly large enough to hold the friends who wished to attend. The Corps of Cadets occupied the pews on the side aisles, attending not officially, but as individuals, who wished to pay a final tribute of love and reverence. Chaplain Silver, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Haught, of Highland Falls, and the Rev. Alexander Barron, of New York Mills, conducted the simple and beautiful service. The Rev. Mr. Barron, who during his long pastorate at the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls had known Miss Warner for more than twenty years, offered a prayer of thanksgiving for her life of Christian devotion and good works, a life given over toward the furthering of the highest ideals, especially among the corps, her Sunday afternoon Bible class for cadets having been carried on for many years. The honorary pall-bearers were the Superintendent, Colonels Fieberger, Gordon, Echols, Wilcox and Col. William Black, of Governors Island. The body-bearers were cadets who belonged to Miss Warner's Bible class. The simple service at the grave was concluded by the playing of "Taps," the sol-

diers' good-night to one who had rounded out her long and useful life always in sight of West Point's gray cliffs. The flowers were beautiful and completely covered the grave. Lilies, white roses and violets were banked against the evergreen branches; a great wreath and a bunch of calla lilies were sent by the Corps of Cadets and Mr. Edward Denton placed on the grave a wreath of laurel leaves which were picked from plants on Constitution Island. Miss Warner's beloved home. Her grave is at the side of her sister's, Miss Susan Warner, who died many years ago. It is in the old part of the cemetery, the place where the picture of the Hudson, the island and the towering hills is most clearly cut and impressive. The hymns sung were especially appropriate, "One more day's work for Jesus" having been composed by Miss Warner, and another, "One sweetly solemn thought," was one of her favorites.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 28, 1915.

The authorities of the Naval Academy have devised a plan to name the buildings of the institution after Navy men. The Marine Engineering and Naval Construction Department will be named after Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. The athletic fields will be named Buchanan Field, after Commodore Franklin Buchanan, the first Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Farragut Field, after Admiral Farragut.

Mrs. H. C. Washburn, wife of Instructor Washburn, entertained friends at her residence on King George street on Saturday. Mrs. W. W. Phelps, wife of Commander Phelps, was hostess on Saturday afternoon on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes. The officers' reception Friday night was marked by a large attendance. Mrs. H. B. Price received, assisted by Lieut. Richard Wainwright. Mrs. Swentzel, wife of Rev. Dr. Henry Swentzel, of St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and her sister-in-law, Mrs. King, wife of P.A. Engr. W. R. King, U.S.N., retired, head of the Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, were recent guests of the Misses Heflinger, of this city.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., on Wednesday paid a visit to Rear Admiral Fullam. Mr. Richard Glendon, who has successfully coached the Navy crew for several seasons, arrived Wednesday to continue the work.

Mds. Leonard C. Kirby, jr., of New Jersey, a member of the First Class, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy for having secreted a bottle of whiskey in the locker of another midshipman. Mds. J. Lucado, of Nebraska, of the Third Class, has resigned.

The annual fancy dress ball given by the officers of the Academy will take place on Feb. 5 in Trophy Hall. Lieut. M. E. Manly is in charge of cards for the ball. No one will be admitted unless in costume or in domino. Miss Gerhard, of East Orange, N.J., is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Berkeley, of the Naval Experiment Station. Mrs. Bryson Bruce and daughter, Louise Frances, left here Saturday to join Lieutenant Bruce at Brooklyn, N.Y., after a visit with Mrs. Bruce's mother, Mrs. L. P. Downs, Murray Hall. Dr. and Mrs. Hiram Woods, of Baltimore, were weekend guests of Surg. and Mrs. John H. Iden. Mr. Henry Badt, of Texas, is here on a visit to his brother, Lieut. Harry Asher Badt, U.S.N.

A clever exhibition with foils, duelling swords, sabers and canes marked the finals of the competition in swordsmanship at the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon. The preliminaries have extended over several weeks. H. J. White won all of his contests with the foils, though he had a desperate fight with P. T. Glennon, of last year's team. Both Horn and Headlee showed a high degree of cleverness with the saber, their work earning the congratulations of the fencing experts. The contests were for the individual championships of the Academy with the different weapons, and the winners also gained points for their companies in the brigade color competition. The summary:

Foils—H. J. White defeated P. T. Glennon, 4 to 3; L. Doughty defeated E. H. Price, 9 to 6; H. J. White defeated L. Doughty, 9 to 7; Glennon defeated Price, 11 to 9; White defeated Price, 9 to 5; Glennon defeated Doughty, 6 to 3.

Duelling Swords—C. J. Halpine defeated R. F. Bunnell, R. Burden defeated Bunnell, Halpine defeated Burden.

Sabers—M. T. Kinney defeated J. D. Small, 6 to 5. Sabers—R. DeS. Horn defeated C. DeW. Headlee, 6 to 3.

Master of ceremonies, Swordsman George Heintz; judges, Instr. L. Fournon and Assistant Swordsman F. Darrielaud. The Naval Academy won at basketball from Catholic University here Saturday afternoon by 28 to 9. Better team work, faster passing and more accurate shooting made the Navy's attack greatly superior, but the score was kept down by excellent defensive work. Captain Smith, of the locals, led in the scoring. The game was decidedly rough, Chandler retiring in the second half on account of four fouls, while other players on both teams were penalized numerous times. The Navy players were: Smith, Adams, forwards; Chandler, center; Overcash, Wilkes, guards. Substitutions—Lockhardt for Chandler.

The semi-annual examinations are now over and next week the Academic Board will meet to pass on the results.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Jan. 26, 1915.

An attractive progressive bridge luncheon was given by Mrs. William P. Pence Jan. 14 in honor of her house guest, Mrs. D. P. Pence. Present: Mesdames Allen, Spalding, Stirling, Hamilton, Kilbourne, Williams, Sawyer, Matson, Roberts, Kitts, Bosley, Edwards, Greene and Miss Allen. A children's dancing class, taught by Miss Mackay, of New York, meets Friday afternoons in the gymnasium. In the class are the Misses Mary Allen, Julia Kitts, Marie Williams, Bettie Kilbourne, Ellen Stirling, Cornelia Roberts and Masters George and William Pence and Yates Stirling, 3d.

Capt. and Mrs. Ezra Sprague, Misses Kimbal and Olive Sprague, of Brooklyn, Julia Kitts and George Pence, of the fort, were luncheon guests of Mrs. R. H. Williams Jan. 16. Ladies' night at the club was well attended last Tuesday. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Allen, Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer and Lieutenant Loustalot.

Mrs. Yates Stirling, jr., entertained the card club last Monday. Mrs. Alston Hamilton, of this post, and Mrs. Apel, of New York, assisted in serving. The prize was won by Mrs. Wickes, of New York city. Others present were Mesdames Pence, Bosley, Roberts, Matson, Williams, Green, Kitts, Edwards and Carpenter. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne gave a beautiful progressive dinner of sixteen covers Jan. 21. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Kitts, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Allen and Captains Lambdin and Miller.

Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained at dinner Jan. 20 for Col. and Mrs. Allen and Capt. and Mrs. Bosley. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Garrett, of Norfolk, Va., were weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards. Capt. C. E. Kilbourne left Friday for several weeks' visit to his mother in Columbus, Ohio. A pretty buffet supper was given Saturday before the hop by Mrs. R. H. Williams. Mesdames Hamilton and Carpenter, of this garrison. Mrs. Borton, of Fort Hancock, Mrs. Weyant and Miss Williams, of Brooklyn, assisted in serving. Mrs. Bosley, of this post, sang several beautiful selections just before supper was served. The guests, besides those mentioned above, included Dr. and Mrs. Peake, Misses Bertha and Irma Williams, Mr. Chester Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Gardner, Mrs. Anna Mead and Mr. Frank Weyant, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holly, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cruzbaur, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Woodruff, all of Bay Ridge; Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Neil Clarke, Miss Kate Eversteen and Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Jersey City; Capt. and Mrs. Colvin and Lieutenant Borton, of Fort Hancock; Capt. O. G. Collins, of Fort Wadsworth; Major Hamilton and Captains Bosley and Carpenter, of this post. All the guests went from the supper to the hop.

Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen also entertained delightfully at supper preceding the hop for Miss Sawyer and Varet, of New York, Miss Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Howlett, of Bay Ridge; Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Edwards, Captain Dewey and

Lieutenants Polhemus and Oberly, Captain Miller, Lieutenants Schwabe and Loustalot and Mr. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank, of Fort Hancock, were guests of Lieutenant Craig's for the hop.

Mrs. Mackay and Miss Mackay, of New York city, and Mrs. Howlett were luncheon guests of Mrs. Allen last Friday. Misses Sanger and Varet were weekend guests of Miss Ethel Allen. Lieutenant Schwabe, of Fort Slocum, was a guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., entertained at dinner on Saturday for their weekend guests, Major and Mrs. Young, of Fort Hancock, and for Mr. Jack Townes and Lieutenant Englehart.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson entertained Misses Elise Church and Mary Tripp for the hop Saturday night and over Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene entertained at dinner on Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson and the Misses Church and Tripp.

At the informal hop in the post gymnasium on Saturday night Mesdames Allen, Pence and Roberts received all the guests. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour and the hop room was crowded. Besides all the above named guests that attended the hop, there were present the Misses Murphy, Messrs. Barker, Barham, McKay and Burrell, of Bay Ridge; Lieutenants Craig, Laflamme, Blackmore and Miss Fleury, of Brooklyn.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22, 1915.

Immediately after the arrival of Lieut. Rapp Brush, U.S.A., from Manila next month the date for his wedding with Miss Alice Hall will be set. Lieutenant Brush is due to arrive with his regiment on the Logan, which gets in about Feb. 12, and the wedding of Miss Hall and Lieutenant Brush will take place about two weeks later. The engagement was announced a few months ago, upon Miss Hall's return from Manila, where she was the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Whipple Hall.

Col. F. C. Fauntleroy is stopping at the Cecil Hotel, in town, for the winter. Major and Mrs. George W. McIver and their family are guests of Mrs. William Smedberg, on Pacific avenue. They leave soon for Washington, D.C., where Major McIver is to be stationed. Lieut. Lewis Dougherty, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dougherty, from station in Texas, arrived in San Francisco a week ago and are guests of Mrs. Dougherty's parents, Gen. and Mrs. William E. Dougherty, in Pleasanton. Mr. and Mrs. William Seson had dinner last Thursday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Walter V. Cotchett. Invited to meet the guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. James C. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cox, Miss May Carroll and Dr. Bruce Foulke.

The marriage of Miss Ruth Tyler and Lieut. Lee Stewart, U.S.A., took place last Friday in Vancouver Barracks. After their honeymoon they will come to Alcatraz Island, where Lieutenant Stewart was recently ordered.

Mrs. Lillian Baxter was hostess at a bridge-luncheon Thursday afternoon at her home at the Presidio. The table was prettily decorated with scarlet carnations and maiden-hair fern. Among Mrs. Baxter's guests were Mesdames Foote, Monroe, Humphrey, Fuqua, Elliott, Gillis and Sue Merriman. Lieut. and Mrs. William Hooper Jouett, who were married about three weeks ago, have returned from their honeymoon and are established at the Presidio at present on account of the scarcity of quarters at Fort Scott, where Lieutenant Jouett has been stationed. Their marriage was a great surprise, as no engagement had been announced. The bride, who was Miss Ruth Londahl, was to have sailed for New York on the Buford with her parents, Chaplain and Mrs. M. M. Londahl, 30th Inf., but the wedding took place the day before the transport left San Francisco.

The dance which took place at Fort Scott last Friday night was well attended by the Army people of Fort Scott and the Presidio. It was a sort of farewell to Col. and Mrs. Stephen M. Foote, who have moved to Fort Miley. Among those who shared the evening's pleasure were Capt. and Mesdames Monroe, Tuttle, Tobin, Lincoln, Geary, Lieuts. and Mesdames Dunwoody, Harrison, Misses Virginia Tobin, Esther Foote, Ruth Guyer, Lieutenants Paysonville, Burlingame, Sullivan, Crocroft and Johnson. The same evening an elaborate dinner was given at the Bohemian Club, in the city, which a number of the Army people attended. After dinner dancing was enjoyed.

Mrs. John H. Gardner, wife of Colonel Gardner, gave a bridge-tee Tuesday. Mrs. Edward J. McClelland, wife of General McClelland, poured tea. The guests included Mesdames Woodward, Edie, Craig, Weeks, Huston, Wolfe, Monroe, Merriman, Geary, Nockolds, Nance, Johnson and Klamp. Mrs. Uriel Schree, wife of Admiral Schree, has arrived in San Francisco from her home in Colorado and is staying at the Fairmont Hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Coleman Nockolds entertained yesterday at luncheon in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward McClelland. The guests, about twelve in number, had all been stationed in the Philippines at the same time that Gen. and Mrs. McClelland were. Cavalry yellow was chosen as the color scheme. Among those invited were Col. and Mrs. John H. Gardner, Mrs. Malin Craig, Lieuts. Hugh Johnson and Horace Monroe.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1915.

Misses Marion and Helen Townsley, of West Point, are guests of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. In their honor Lieut. Joseph D. McCain gave an informal hop at his quarters on Thursday evening. Other guests were Misses Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly, Helen Ohnstad, Ilma Booker, Elma McClintock, Virginia Holt, Mrs. Lois Rorebeck, Mrs. Thomas Slater, Lieut. and Mrs. Lester E. Moreton, Lieuts. John H. Jowett, Alfred E. Larabee, James B. Haskell, James P. Hogan, Gooding Packard, Eugene Villaret, John A. Brooks, La Rhett L. Stuart, Harold F. Loomis, Reiff H. Hannum.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Claudius M. Seaman, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Bradley and Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams. Mrs. Thomas F. Knox had bridge Tuesday for Mrs. F. W. McNeely, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, the latter winning the prize.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. N. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Bricham. Miss Elma McClintock, who has been visiting Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, returned to her home in Haverford, Pa., on Saturday. Chaplain Alfred A. Pruden has inaugurated a moving picture show in the assembly room of the administration building, where two performances are given each evening, one at six and one at eight. The Chaplain gave a free matinee show Saturday to all the children of the post. Miss Bessie Kimberly gave a dinner Sunday for Mrs. Lois Rorebeck and Lieuts. John H. Jouett and Harold F. Loomis.

In a fast and interesting game of basketball in the Army Young Men's Christian Association, Saturday evening, the five of the 41st Co. were defeated by the Central Y.M.C.A. quint, of Norfolk, by 46 to 35. The battle was warmly waged from start to finish. The 168th Co. defeated the Old Point Comfort College by 18 to 8. The game was a cleanly played and a fast one.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 28, 1915.

Mrs. John S. Mallory gave a bridge party of six tables for Miss Mallory on Tuesday afternoon. Prizes were won by Mesdames Glenn, Bradley, Lawton, Brady and Waldron and Miss Simpson. Mrs. Mallory was assisted in serving refreshments by Mesdames Bellinger, Johnston and Smith. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodds left for Washington last week. Miss Polly Dodds remained for a week on Governors Island as guest of Mrs. Edmund B. Smith and left Jan. 27 for a round of visits, including West Point, en route to Washington. Major Henry M. Morrow, relieving Colonel Dodds, has arrived.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Burton, on leave from Fort Ontario, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. William H. Waldron. Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson, jr., 29th Inf., has arrived and is oc-

cupping quarters temporarily in the bachelors' mess. The Mayor of New York called upon the Commanding General on Wednesday afternoon. The regimental band played in front of the Department Headquarters during the reception.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 25, 1915.

Mrs. H. L. Roberts and children, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts's sister, Mrs. Badger, have arrived at the post. Mr. P. J. Boum, of Los Angeles, Cal., is house guest of Col. G. H. Gale and Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson. Colonel Gale and Mr. E. F. Kelley, of Leavenworth, spent Friday in Kansas City, Mo. Capt. and Mrs. P. T. Hayne and Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Robinson were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eaton Jan. 15.

Mrs. E. D. Scott gave a charmingly appointed luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Anthony, Holbrook, L. M. Adams, L. S. Sorley, White, Whitworth and Weeks. The many friends of Mrs. Allen J. Greer are welcoming her back to the post, where she has just joined Captain Greer.

Pope Hall was crowded Wednesday evening with an appreciative audience to witness a most excellent minstrel performance, given by the minstrel troupe of the disciplinary battalion at the Military Prison. The minstrel show was a surprise to the visitors, the performers being quite equal to the best professional minstrels. The songs were good, and the jokes of the end men brought down the house. Sias and Lange, end men, and Munn, interlocutor, a clerk in Captain Kerrick's office, were the bright stars of the entertainment, which is to be repeated at the Lansing State Prison and the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Wilkerson, spending some months with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Barton, and Captain Barton, and Miss Camlin will leave about Feb. 10 for their home in Youngstown, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. Barton and family will leave for San Francisco, to sail March 5 for the Philippines. Mrs. Griffiths, wife of Chaplain Griffiths, has compiled an excellent cook book from recipes furnished by women of the post. It is entitled, "Some Army Women's Recipes," and the proceeds from the sale of copies will be used to purchase a piano for the post chapel. One of the prettiest teas of the season was the one given on Wednesday by Mrs. J. C. McGee and Mrs. L. R. Dunbar at the officers' new mess, in honor of Miss Bellamy, of San Francisco, visiting Mrs. Dunbar. Presiding at the dainty table, which was decorated with red roses and maiden-hair fern, were Mesdames J. R. Kean and C. F. Craig. Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Dunbar and Miss Bellamy received the guests, who numbered about two hundred. Mesdames Martha Kean, Commiskey and Virginia Boyle served punch.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, who leave next week for Galveston, were honor guests at a delicious supper given on Saturday at Hurley's. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Capt. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Parker Hitt, Miss Young, of San Antonio, Texas; Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Billingslea, Miss Billingslea, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, Mrs. John O'K. Taussig, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Perkins, Major Chandler, Major Taylor, Capt. J. W. Beacham, Major S. A. Cheney, Captain Oden, Lieuts. O. S. Albright and C. S. Hamilton.

A beautiful bridge tea was given Friday by Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall in honor of Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Mrs. Mackall was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Pierce Travis, Mrs. Kerrick, Mrs. E. F. Haines and Miss Reume. About fifty friends were present for bridge and many joined for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Aristides Moreno, J. K. Miller, D. W. Ryther and Frank Moorman. Mrs. O. W. B. Farr entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart. The charmingly appointed table had a centerpiece of narcissus and pink roses. Miss Lydia Fuller, whose marriage to Captain Gentry will take place in February, is the motif of many charming affairs. Among the prettiest was the tea given by Miss Shug Reume on Friday. The house was decorated with spring flowers. Miss Reume was assisted by Mesdames Bispham, Haskell, Kean and Drum. An interesting feature was the presentation of a wedding cake on a Sheffield platter to Miss Fuller with miniature bride and groom. The guests included the young women of the garrison and Miss Fuller's intimate married friends.

Col. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mesdames Haskell, Scott, Weeks, Heintzelman, Drum, Eltinge, Fiske, Capt. Conger, Naylor, Gienty, Orton, Hayne, jr., Mrs. Nathaniel McClure, Miss Shug Reume, Capt. Wiley Howell, Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham. The rooms were decorated with roses and maiden-hair ferns and all attended the hop at Pope Hall later. Mrs. Oia W. Bell entertained about fifty officers and ladies of the garrison at a delightful tea in honor of Captain Tyner's mother, Mrs. Tyner Bristol. The rooms were decorated in pastel shades and the tea table with pink carnations, sweet peas and maiden-hair fern. Mrs. George P. Tyner served tea and Mrs. E. D. Scott sherbet. Assisting were Mesdames J. K. Miller, H. G. Davids, D. D. Crawford and Herschel Tupe.

Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Herron have as house guests Mrs. Lawrence L. Bruff, widow of Colonel Bruff, and Miss Natalie S. Barnes, of Bryn Mawr, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Haines had dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. J. R. Kean, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Miss Martha Kean and Lieut. C. S. Hamilton. Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn had as dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mesdames Perkins, Farrar, Cavanaugh and Taylor.

The Fort Leavenworth Chapter of the American National Red Cross has established an auxiliary in the city of Leavenworth. Great interest is shown in the chapter, both in the post and in town. The secretary, Mrs. Arthur M. Ferguson, has already almost a hundred names on roll and new members are joining daily. Mrs. Harry K. Brown, of Denver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Ely entertained about thirty guests in compliment to Miss Lydia Fuller on Sunday at a pretty buffet supper.

Mrs. Eugene D. Lysle entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Harry K. Brown, of Denver, Colo.; Major and Mrs. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman and Mrs. McClure. Mrs. Effie Van Tuyl, who leaves for San Francisco Feb. 8, has been the recipient of many delightful affairs given in her honor. The Daughters of the American Revolution have cards out for a large farewell reception to be given in her honor on Feb. 5. Mrs. Van Tuyl is to be hostess at the Kansas building in San Francisco during the fair.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. F. Hines gave a delightful dinner on the Ohio Thursday. Paymr. and Mrs. M. H. Philbrick gave a bridge party at their house, 2425 South Twenty-first street, Wednesday for Lieut. Comdrs. and Mesdames G. B. Landenberger, R. S. Keyes, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cochran, Barney, Bullock, Shepard, Dr. and Mrs. Cowell, Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bisset and Miss Lane. Mrs. William S. Smith and her daughter, Miss Margaret Smith, wife and daughter of Captain Smith, at the yard, left Tuesday for a two months' trip through Florida. Miss Smith will spend most of her time at Miami, where she will be the guest of Judge and Mrs. Gramling. Mrs. Smith will spend some time at Jacksonville and will also visit her brother, Alfred S. Abrahams, at Navarrez.

Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Willard gave a delightful lunch on the Hancock, Tuesday, for Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hampson, Mrs. Jones, Howell, Dr. Ralph W. Plummer, U.S.N., and Lieut. Charles W. Densmore. Miss Barbara Bispham and her cousin, Miss Eleanor Bispham, were guests of honor at a theater party, followed by tea at the Bellevue, on Wednesday, their hostesses being their aunts, Miss Bispham and Miss Marie Bispham.

The fourth of a series of navy yard hops was given Friday night in the sail loft and, as usual, proved an incentive for many attractive dinners. Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson entertained for twelve guests. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., Miss Bull, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Fillmore, Mr. Eberline and Mr. McClure. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Welt and Mr. and Mrs. Staubach. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Walter N. Hill, U.S.M.C., Dr.

and Mrs. Pollard, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. Hinds, Capt. and Mrs. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Bogan, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Frances Howe, of Chicago, and for Lieuts. and Mesdames Lutz, Shepard and Osterman.

The junior officers on the South Carolina gave a charming dinner Wednesday for Misses Sophie, Eleanor and Barbara B-spham, Ruth Wilson and Dorothy Mason. Mrs. Robert T. B-spham, spending a fortnight in New York as a guest of her sister, Mrs. David Lewis, has returned to her home on Spruce street, after spending some time at the Boston Yard as guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Rush, U.S.N.

Mrs. W. F. Fullam and Miss Rhoda Fullam, wife and daughter of Admiral Fullam, are spending some time in Philadelphia and attended the navy yard hop Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Richard B. Creecy, U.S.M.C., have moved into their new quarters at the navy yard, Captain Creecy at present being attached to the Marine Barracks. Lieut. Comdr. Walte G. Roper, U.S.N., left Friday for Atlanta, Ga., where he will be married to Mrs. Venable Thornton.

The International Association of Machinists held its third annual banquet Saturday evening at Hotel Walton. More than 300 diners from the navy yard and Frankford Arsenal were present. The organizer of the Association, Mr. Thomas J. Carroll, of Washington, was toastmaster. Secretary Daniels was guest of honor and made an interesting address. The twenty-eighth annual German-American charity ball was given at the Academy of Music on Monday evening. Among the Navy contingent attending were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry G. Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Allen.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 23, 1915.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss spent a few days in El Paso this week, returning to his station from Naco, Ariz., where he had accompanied Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, recently when the latter went with the message from Gen. Pancho Villa to Governor Maytorena, which resulted in the removal of the Mexican troops from the vicinity of the border town.

Lieut. Col. James M. Arrasmith, 6th Inf., left Monday for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines Feb. 5. Capt. Leon L. Roach, 6th Inf., has returned from a two months' leave spent in a tour of California with his family, visiting all of the prominent places of interest. Capt. Hilden Olin, Q.M.C., who passed through last week to Naco, Ariz., in command of 200 recruits for the regiments along the border, spent a few days in El Paso, returning to station at Columbus, O. Captain Olin was formerly stationed with the 23d Infantry and a number of friends welcomed him.

Lieut. and Mrs. William H. Lloyd, M.R.C., have returned to the city from temporary station at Columbus, N.M. Lieut. Stuart W. Cramer, 15th Cav., has returned for duty with his regiment after enjoying a leave at his home in South Carolina. Lieut. Dale F. McDonald, 20th Inf., transferred to 8th Infantry, will leave in February for the Philippines.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, 20th Inf., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Jan. 18 in El Paso. The small boy will be named Richard Spalding. Lieut. Josse D. Elliott, recently transferred from the 15th Infantry to the 6th Infantry, arrived last week from Tientsin, China. Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., is ill at the post hospital. Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf., relieved duty as provost marshal of the district and attached to the 15th Infantry, with Mrs. Nelly, will sail on the February transport for the Philippines.

Capt. Clifford Game gave an informal dinner at the Country Club Saturday prior to the week-end dance for Major and Mrs. John L. Hines, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Bonycastle, Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. L. Simpson and Mrs. Max Weber, of Juarez. Major William H. Fay, I.G.D., arrived last week from Naco and will inspect the troops in the district. Capt. Thomas R. Harker, transferred from the 20th to the 15th Infantry, will leave soon for the Philippines station.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain have as guests Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Mueller, 10th Cav., who are en route to new station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., has been assigned as regimental quartermaster. Capt. Addison Davis, M.C., arrived this week for duty with the 16th Infantry.

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce has been relieved duty with the 6th Infantry at this point and assigned for duty with the 29th Infantry at present in New York, but booked for duty in Panama in March. Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. McCain last Saturday gave an informal dinner party for Col. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler and Capt. and Mrs. George W. Moses.

Lieut. George R. Guild, transferred from the 20th to the 29th Infantry, will sail with the regiment from New York in March for duty in the Panama Canal Zone. Capt. W. H. Richardson, M.C., has been relieved duty in the district and will leave at once with Mrs. Richardson for San Francisco. Lieut. Robert H. Barrett has been transferred from the 16th to the 29th Infantry for duty in Panama.

The entire work of the enlargement of this post is at last completed, after nearly a year's work and at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. When the land for the present government site was donated by the citizens of El Paso, some twenty or more years ago, it was with the understanding that the garrison should be a regimental post, but until the Mexican trouble the enlargement of the post was disapproved at every attempt made to have it increased, though prominent business men of the city, Senators and Representatives, the Chamber of Commerce and Army men, all have worked for years to accomplish it; so it is, no doubt, due to the Mexican conditions that the garrison was at last enlarged and the promise of the government kept after twenty years.

A heavy snow storm is sweeping the country at this writing and promises to be the hardest in many years in this section. The unusual snow makes life in the camps very uncomfortable, but all are thankful that there is now no need for patrol duty along the Rio Grande.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 24, 1915.

Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, in vocal selections, was included in last Tuesday night's concert. Mrs. Olmstead has a beautiful voice and will be greatly missed in musical circles when she leaves with her husband next week for detail in New York. Capt. Duncan Elliott has returned after a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop. A most enjoyable affair was the formal hop held on the evening of Jan. 20 in the administration building. The hall was profusely decorated with palms and ferns, while a background and canopy of flags made the room unusually attractive. The guests were received by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Mrs. C. T. Menoher, Mrs. W. J. Glasgow and Mrs. C. E. Day, assisted by several officers of the post.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan entertained at dinner before the hop, their guests being Surg. Gen. and Mrs. W. C. Gorgas, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Miss Johnson and Mr. Robnett. Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day were also hosts the same evening, having as guests Mr. and Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. P. H. Sheridan, Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Lott, Mrs. Allen Smith and Capt. W. D. Forsyth.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sturges entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Scott, daughter of the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Scott, afterward attending the hop; other guests were the Meses Albire, Miss Margaret Michie, the Meses McClellan, of California; Capt. Duncan Elliott, Capt. M. E. Locke, Dr. Talbot, Lieut. A. L. James and Lieut. St. John Greble.

Capt. and E. T. Donnelly had as their guests Mrs. E. W. Thomas, of Nashville, Tenn., their house guest; Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Connell, Miss Bruce, Capt. Granville Sevier, Lieut. John Milliken and Lieut. J. M. Eager. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. G. L. Morrison, Mrs. Selma Tausher and Lieut. R. C. Burleson.

At the exhibition drill, Jan. 22, the jumping class was participated in by officers instead of enlisted men, as is usual. Those entered were Capt. C. S. Haigh, Lieut. John Milliken, P. D. Carlisle, W. M. Whitely, J. G. Winter and A. L. James, of the Cavalry; Lieuts. B. C. Burleson, P. L. Thurber, Dawson Olmstead, H. C. Vanderveer, E. St. J. Greble, E. P. Parker and J. M. Eager. At the tea following the drill Mrs. C. S. Haigh was hostess and received the guests. The tea table, presided

over by Mrs. Lewis Foerster and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, was lovely in its Cavalry color scheme.

The Sunday morning riding parties in the hall are becoming more and more popular. Last Sunday morning those present were Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Gen. G. P. Scriven, the Meses Scott and the Meses Scriven; Capt. and Mrs. C. S. Haigh, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, Mrs. Selma Tausher, Capt. and Mrs. O. N. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vanderveer, the Meses Henry, the Meses Treat, Capt. W. D. Forsyth, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Lieuts. P. L. Thurber, G. H. Paine, P. D. Carlisle and J. M. Eager.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 19, 1915.

Last Friday Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, U.S.A., attached to the 1st Aero Corps, with headquarters on North Island, established a new record for sustained flight, remaining in the air for eight hours and fifty-three minutes. He took up thirty gallons of gasoline, and had five gallons left when he came down. When he left the ground at 7:52 in the morning he had no intention of remaining aloft more than an hour or two, but, finding the motor working in such a fine way after being up that length of time, he decided to try for a new record. During his flight he was over this city a considerable portion of the time, at an altitude of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet, and was watched with great interest. At times he seemed to remain stationary, like a great kite held in place by its string. Upon his descent he was the recipient of many congratulations from his fellow officers at the camp.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Janet Seebree-Smith, daughter of Mrs. Annie Seebree-Smith, of this city. It is expected that the wedding will take place about Easter. [Our correspondent neglects to name the bridegroom.]

A Navy exhibit has been installed in the Commerce and Industries Building at the Panama-California Exposition, with Chief Yeoman George P. Pitkin in charge. It includes a model of the U.S.S. San Diego, model torpedoes, service torpedoes, field pieces, a Gatling gun, a boat gun and curios collected in all parts of the world by sailors. Lieutenant Taliaferro has returned from a trip to Vancouver Barracks.

The San Diego chapter of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion has elected as president Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired; Major William R. Maize, U.S.A., retired, has been chosen as secretary-treasurer.

The San Diego Army and Navy Academy, which has been operating with great success for four years, has been incorporated, its directors for the coming year including the superintendent, Capt. Thomas A. Davis, U.S.V.; Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, U.S.N., retired, and U. S. Grant, jr.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 23, 1915.

The first real hop of the year was given Jan. 11 in the post gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated. The Army, Navy, marine and aero branches were well represented in the large attendance. In the receiving line were the ladies of the post, Mesdames Condon, Hunter, Wallis, Brereton, Booth, Page and Palmer. Miss Davis and Miss Hunter, Captain Condon, Chaplain Hunter, Mr. David Hunter, Lieutenants Wallis, Brereton, Booth, Brown, Cole, Ferron, Captains Page, Palmer, O'Neil and Keesling acted as hosts. Miss Leicester Sehon, of San Diego, and Miss Dorothy Hebbard, of Chula Vista, Ensigns Corn and Vaughn, of the U.S.S. San Diego were entertained by Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter for the hop in honor of Miss Sarah and Mr. David Hunter.

There were two suppers served after the hop, one at Chaplain Hunter's quarters, where the Meses Sehon, Hebbard, Bowen and Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Angier, Ensigns Corn and Vaughn, Lieutenants Brown and Ferron, Mr. R. Kelly and Mr. C. Carter, Miss and Mr. Hunter were present; the other supper was at Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis's quarters, where they entertained for Dr. and Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Wallis's parents, and brother, Mr. Gordon Carrington, and Lieut. and Mrs. Wallis's house guest, Miss Enzinger, Captain Keesling and Miss J. Garnham.

Miss Hebbard was a guest at Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter's for three days of last week. On her departure Miss Sarah Hunter accompanied Miss Hebbard for a short visit in Chula Vista. Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton's house guests for the hop were Lieutenant Maddux, U.S.S. San Diego, and Lieutenant McChord, 1st Cav. Mrs. Brereton entertained the following guests at the matinee dance at the Hotel del Coronado, Jan. 16: Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Von Tesmond, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Prentice, Mrs. Louis J. Wilde, Mrs. A. S. Verner, Mrs. Fred Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Ada Caldwell, Captain Keesling, Captain O'Neil, Lieutenant McChord, Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Cole. Mrs. Eastman took lunch with Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter Jan. 20; also Miss Katherine Griffith, of San Diego, spent the day with Miss Hunter. A matinee dance was given on board the U.S.S. San Diego Jan. 11. The officers and ladies of the post were invited. Those who attended were Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton and Miss and Mr. Hunter.

A dancing class has been formed in the gymnasium and a teacher, Miss A. Churcher, of San Diego, is to instruct the officers and ladies of the post every Tuesday evening in the new dancing steps. Those who attended the first lesson were Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Captain Keesling, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Waterman, Lieutenant Cole, Lieutenant Brown, Miss Hunter, Lieutenant Ferron, Miss Davis and Mr. Hunter.

BORDER PATROL NOTES.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 22, 1915.

Miss Speer, sister of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, returned to Washington this week after a visit of three months. Gen. James Parker and his aid, Lieut. John Reed, arrived Tuesday from San Antonio on the regular inspection tour and are at the Miller Hotel. A reception was held Wednesday evening at the Cavalry post. All the officers of the Army and National Guard and several prominent civilians were asked to meet the General. Lieutenant Lohr arrived this week from Monroe and is assigned to the 164th Co. He and Mrs. Lohr are registered at the Miller. Mrs. Blockson and Miss Glass, wife and niece of Colonel Blockson, are here on a visit from Belmar, N.J. Miss Glass is a sister of Lieutenant Glass, who is also stationed here.

The ladies of Matamoras presented General Parker with a basket of beautiful roses. Colonel Blockson was the luncheon guest of the General at the hotel Wednesday. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Reeves had dinner for General Parker and Lieutenant Reed. The General and a small party spent Saturday and Sunday at Point Isabelle fishing and hunting, returning Sunday evening for the reception given at the Country Club by the people of Brownsville.

Mrs. Geere, wife of Capt. Frank Geere, arrived Sunday from Wichita, Kas., and has secured a little apartment just outside the Cavalry post. Lieutenant Cooke is back from several weeks' leave. Among those taking the Russian riding test this week were Lieutenants Glass, Miller and Culver, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, of Brownsville, had a delightful dinner dance Wednesday night at the Country Club. Among the Army people invited were Col. and Mrs. Blockson, Lieuts. and Mesdames Cullen, Johnson, Cunningham, Lieut. and Miss Glass, Lieutenants Miller, Rawls, Crittenden and Captain Wright.

Lieutenant Van Horn is the newest arrival in the Cavalry post. Lieutenant Hicks, 6th Field Art., has returned, having been away several months. Capt. B. Taylor, who has been on sick leave for four months, is now in Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. Captain Geere returned to duty this week, after four months abroad and two months' sick leave. Major Howard of the Cavalry is here for duty on a board to examine Captain Reeves and Lieutenant Culver for promotion.

Lieutenant Cullen has been relieved as quartermaster here and assigned to the 116th Co. at Fort Screven, Ga. He and Mrs. Cullen expect to leave here soon and spend some time in Washington before sailing for Panama in April. Captain Nones and Lieutenant Cooke were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Smith Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenants Glass, Crittenden, Miller and Washington and Captain Wright attended the Elks' dance Friday eve-

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ning. Lieutenant Hayden, of the 3d Cavalry, has been quite ill for some time. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith had Lieutenant Washington, and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham had Dr. Barjan as dinner guests Thursday.

NAVY GAZETTE.

(Continued from page 697.)

Ensign H. J. Pierce detached Rhode Island; to Tennessee. Ensign W. H. Porter detached Rhode Island; to Tennessee. Ensign S. E. Bray detached Buffalo; to Asiatic Station, via February transport.

Chief Mach. F. F. Ingram detached St. Louis; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

JAN. 27.—Lieut. Comdr. M. G. Cook detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to naval station, Guam, via Army transport of March 5, 1915.

Lieut. Comdr. E. B. Fenner detached Minnesota on Feb. 10, 1915; to command Vulcan.

Lieut. N. W. Post to naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. C. H. Bullock detached Kearsarge; to branch Hydrographic Office, Philadelphia.

Lieut. C. F. Russell detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to works William Cramp and Sons, connection fitting out O'Brien and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. F. C. Starr detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to connection fitting out Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. O. L. Cox detached Bureau of Steam Engineering; to connection fitting out Nevada and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Everson to naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Ensign F. G. Crisp detached Minnesota; to Naval Academy.

Ensign E. F. Enright detached Minnesota; to Naval Academy.

Pay Insp. E. D. Ryan detached navy yard, Naval Home, and Naval Pay Office, Philadelphia; to general storekeeper, navy yard, Philadelphia.

Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to wait orders.

JAN. 28.—Lieut. Guy Whitlock detached office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; to connection fitting out Baltimore and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. R. Munroe detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; to Craig Shipbuilding Company, Long Beach, Cal.

P.A. Surg. M. C. Baker to naval station, New Orleans, La.

Pay Dir. F. T. Arms to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Boatswain A. J. Stevenson to treatment naval hospital, Washington.

Mach. J. E. Sullivan detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to receiving ship at Boston.

Mach. R. B. Sanford detached Canal Zone; to treatment naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 22.—Capt. W. L. Redies detached Navy War College, Newport; to duty Attaché, American Embassy, Tokio, for study Japanese language.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 1, JAN. 15, 1915.

This order supersedes Orders No. 26, 1911, and publishes tables showing sizes and measurements of coats (all kinds), overcoats, leggings, trousers (all kinds), flannel shirts, drawers, knee and ankle, pajamas, coats and pants, dungarees, coats and trousers, cotton undershirts, woolen undershirts, and woolen drawers.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 2, JAN. 19, 1915.

Relates to that portion of Navy Department G.O. 110 which requires the removal of all distinctive insignia of uniform prior to the discharge of enlisted men in all cases of bad conduct, dishonorable and undesirable discharges.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 3, JAN. 21, 1915.

138. To prevent the suspenders of the undress and field belts from slipping off the shoulders, officers and non-commissioned staff officers will, after careful adjustment of the belt suspenders to conform to their figure, have them sewed together at the point where they cross in the back.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 4, JAN. 25, 1915.

139. (1) Commanding officers of marine detachments on board vessels of the Atlantic Fleet will submit reports of existing and prospective vacancies in their detachments so as to reach Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, about one week before the probable date of sailing of their vessels. When ships are not expected to remain more than a few days at navy yards or home ports, these reports will be sent by radio prior to their arrival.

(2) Vacancies occurring in detachments after the reports mentioned in the above paragraph have been sent in will be filled grade for grade in accordance with the provisions of Article 3591, Naval Instructions, 1913.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS 5, JAN. 26, 1915.
 140. (1) Shriill and low-toned whistles are hereby adopted for use in the Marine Corps.
 (2) Five whistles will be issued on memorandum receipt to the commander of each organized company for the use of the officers attached thereto and such non-commissioned officers as are regularly detailed as section leaders. The allowance will be one shrill whistle (Kinglet) and four low-toned whistles (Acme Thunderer) for each company.
 (3) Officers and non-commissioned officers to whom whistles are issued will be held financially responsible therefor, and only under the most exceptional circumstances will they be relieved of this responsibility by boards of survey.
 (4) The Quartermaster's Department will furnish these whistles on requisition. Requisitions will show the number of organized companies to be supplied and the number each of shrill and low-toned whistles required.
 GEORGE BARNETT, Major General, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The following nominations for promotions in the Revenue Cutter Service were sent to the Senate Jan. 20, 1915: Second Lieut. Frank L. Austin to be first lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1914, in place of 1st Lieut. Leonard T. Cutter, retired. Third Lieut. Wilmer H. Eberly to be second lieutenant from Sept. 13, 1914, in place of 2d Lieut. Frank L. Austin, promoted. Third Lieut. Russell L. Lucas to be second lieutenant from Sept. 19, 1914, in place of 2d Lieut. Howard E. Rideout, promoted. Second Lieut. Howard E. Rideout to be first lieutenant from Sept. 19, 1914, in place of 1st Lieut. William E. At Lee, deceased.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

On the morning of Jan. 21 the Miami made an ineffectual attempt to float the schooner Alice E. Jones, ashore on Long Key.

A scow, evidently abandoned and adrift, was observed in the Savannah River by the crew of the Yamacraw, Jan. 19. The scow was moored alongside of a wharf on the south side of Fig Island Range Light.

The schooner Gladys, twenty-one days out from Turco Island from Baltimore, Jan. 20, was found stormbound at Lookout Bight, N.C., with her supply of fuel for heating and cooking nearly exhausted. The Seminole, upon request of the master of the Gladys, sacked a ton of coal and delivered it to her.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CLAPHAM.—Born at Galveston, Texas, Jan. 12, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. L. B. Clapham, 28th U.S. Inf., a son, Lathrop Boyd Clapham, jr., grandson of the late Col. J. D. Skinner, of Galveston.

GRANT.—Born at Newport, R.I., Jan. 21, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant, of Fort Adams, a daughter, Janet Blaikie Grant.

LEWIS.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leroy Lewis, of Stratford, Conn., on Jan. 22, 1915, a daughter, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. A. Edwards.

McCAIN.—Born at Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 13, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. J. S. McCain, U.S.N., a daughter, Katherine.

ROGERS.—Born in El Paso, Texas, Jan. 18, 1915, to the wife of Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th U.S. Inf., a son, Richard Spalding.

WRIGHT.—Born to Ensign and Mrs. P. T. Wright, U.S.N., on Jan. 1, 1915, at Colon, R.P., a son, Thomas John.

MARRIED.

GILLETTE—DONOGHUE.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1914, Ensign Norman C. Gillette, U.S.N., and Miss Florence Kathleen Donoghue.

HEAVEY—SULLIVAN.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19, 1915, Major John W. Heavey, U.S.A., and Miss Katherine Teresa Sullivan.

SMITH—HEVENOR.—At New York city Jan. 27, 1915, Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Emma Mandeville Hevenor.

WADDELL—BUCKEL.—At New York city, Jan. 19, 1915, Lieut. James C. Waddell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Frances E. Buckel.

DIED.

BISHOP.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 23, 1915, Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, aged eighty years. Interment at Arlington Cemetery, Va.

BRAUNERSREUTHER.—Died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1915, Commo. William Brauersreuther, U.S.N., retired, father of the wife of Major Edwin D. Bricker, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

CARTMELL.—Died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 14, 1915, Anita, wife of Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, U.S.A., retired, daughter of Mrs. Genevieve L. Collins and the late Dr. Joseph H. Collins, U.S.A., and granddaughter of the late Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette, U.S.A.

DODSON.—Died Jan. 14, 1915, in Pamlico Sound, N.C., Augustus Dodson, brother of Lieut. Richard S. Dodson, Coast Art., U.S.A.

HOLGATE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, 1915, Mrs. Gertrude Du Barry Holgate, wife of the late Capt. A. H. Holgate, U.S.A.

KECK.—Died at Scranton, Pa., Jan. 23, 1915, Col. Morrisson Jackson Keck, father of Capt. Morris M. Keck, 15th U.S. Inf.

LUSK.—Died at Alamogordo, N.M., Nov. 7, 1914, Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, U.S.A., retired.

MAYO.—Died at Springfield Armory Mass., Jan. 22, 1915, J. H. Mayo, father of the wife of Major Samuel Hof, Ordnance Dept., U.S.A.

RICHARDSON.—Died at Highwood, Ill., Jan. 7, 1915, Mrs. M. G. Richardson, daughter of the late Sergt. Major A. Guron, U.S.A., retired.

SISE.—Died at her home in Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 24, 1915, Anna Marian, wife of Frederick March Sise, daughter of the late Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, U.S.N., and sister of Mrs. John H. Shipley, widow of Capt. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., Capt. Charles Carroll Carpenter, U.S.M.C., and of Surg. Dudley Newcomb Carpenter, U.S.N.

SNOW.—Died at La Playa, in San Diego, Jan. 17, 1915, Miss Delia R. Snow, sister of Naval Constr. Elliott Snow, U.S.N., stationed at Philadelphia, Pa.

WALKER.—Died at West Bournemouth, England, Dec. 20, 1914, Mrs. Janet Edmondson Walker, mother of Mrs. E. L. Walker, Constable Walker Morse, wife of Capt. H. L. Morse, Coast Art., U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Col. Daniel Appleton, 7th N.Y., has accepted the honor of a review of the 9th Coast Defense command, extended by Lieut. Col. J. J. Byrne for Saturday night, Feb. 6.

Battalion reviews in the 71st N.Y. will be held as follows: 3d Battalion, Major Wells, Feb. 3, by Major Paul Loeser, 8th Coast Art., N.Y.; 1st Battalion, Major Beekman, by Lieut. Col. Edward B. Bruch, N.Y., retired, and the 2d Battalion, Major Hutchinson, by Col. L. D. Conley, 69th N.Y. A movement is on foot for the adoption of a shako for the distinctive uniform, after the pattern of that of the 7th Regiment and similar to one the regiment had many years ago.

First Lieut. Hugh F. Flaherty, Med. Corps, Conn. N.G., and Capt. Frank H. Frisbie, Field Art., have resigned. Capt. Luzerne Ludington, Troop A, Cavalry, has been retired on his own application. He first joined the Guard in 1873, as a member of the Governor's Horse Guards of New Haven.

The appointment of Lieut. Col. William Libbey, N.G.N.J., president of the National Rifle Association, to be a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice from

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Jan. 13, 1915, vice Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, Maryland N.G., resigned, is announced.

The annual inspection of the Michigan National Guard begins Feb. 18 and ends March 15.

A review of the 23d N.Y. by Governor Whitman will be held at the armory on Saturday night, Feb. 20.

Troops B and C and Machine-gun Troop, Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., will hold a dismounted review in the armory Feb. 10, and Troops A and G on Feb. 23.

IMPROVEMENTS AT PEEKSKILL RIFLE RANGE.

Major General O'Ryan has made arrangements to provide for the use of New York National Guard organizations engaging in rifle practice or field firing at Peekskill additional facilities to lessen the expense of reaching and returning from the range and to shorten the time of the journey. The Armory Commission has advertised for bids for an automobile truck with a stage body. It will be stationed at Peekskill and will be available to transport team members and detachments from the ferry and from Roa Hook up the hill to the rifle range. The Armory Commission is also purchasing a launch capable of carrying forty passengers to ply between the railroad dock in Peekskill and the camp dock, where it will make connection with the automobile stage.

Arrangements are also being completed to erect in the pine grove on the bluff overlooking Annsville Creek a one-company cabin for the use of any detachment or company desiring to spend a week-end on the reservation and to engage in field firing during the fall or winter months. This cabin will be constructed, so far as the interior is concerned, along the lines of a modern barracks. It will be provided with a hot air furnace and with two large open fireplaces, with a dormitory and long dining room. The exterior will have a cabin effect to conform to the heavy pine timber which constitutes its setting. It is designed primarily as a winter quarters. The only expense to the command or detachment using the cabin will be the cost of railroad transportation to and from Peekskill and the cost of subsistence while there.

The state has completed the purchase of the McCoy farm, and has taken possession of a tract of land on the north side of the valley on which the target pits are now located. Men are now employed in clearing out the brush and thinning out the woods in the valley running up to the 1,000-yard butts, so as to enable a battalion to conduct field firing exercises in the valley. The wood cut down is being corded and will be available for organizations camping on the reservation or occupying the barracks on week-ends during the winter months. It is expected that these arrangements will be completed by the end of the spring.

69TH NEW YORK.—COL. LOUIS D. CONLEY.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor of New York city, after he reviewed the 69th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, in the armory on the night of Jan. 25, paid the command a well deserved tribute. To the officers and special guests assembled in the Colonel's room at the close of the military exercises, Mr. Mitchel said: "I consider it a great honor to review the 69th, and as Mayor of the city I take pleasure in offering the appreciation of the people for the services of the regiment, when it was needed. The existence of such a regiment is an insurance against disorder, and if there are any citizens who doubt its value as a military command, they had better look back into history. After the fine exhibition I witnessed to-night, and knowing full well the past history of the command, there is no doubt about its readiness for any duty it may be ordered to perform. I am a great believer in the training of citizens in arms, and the 69th represents the best elements of citizens. As Mayor if the services of the regiment were needed to maintain order, I know I could rely on the 69th."

The regiment for the review was handsomely formed in line of masses by Acting Adjutant Felix A. Donnelly, there being twelve companies of sixteen files each, in addition to the machine-gun company and ambulance corps. The battalion commanders were Majors Lynch, Duffy and Everett. The men in both the review and parade preserved splendid steadiness, and this deserves special praise, as it really was the best exhibition in this respect the command has given. It also shows the result of proper instruction. We regretted to observe, however, one man in the front rank of the second company without white gloves during the review. It showed carelessness on the part of the first sergeant and captain.

The review was under command of Colonel Conley, and the parade was under Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan. In the parade so many were present that the regiment formed a complete square. Both ceremonies reflected great credit on the regiment. Mr. Mitchel had an honorary staff composed of Captain Elmes and Lieutenants Rice, Archer and Byrnes. Other special guests included Col. Edward Duffy, retired, Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington and Lieut. Russell James, U.S.A., Capt. H. Dwyer, Australian Rifles of Sydney, N.S.W., Lieut. B. G. Wager, 71st N.Y., and Supt. M. J. Moore, N.Y. City Reformatory.

Chief Musician Bayne, in his excellent program of music, had one number in the preliminary concert, that was quite a novelty, and brought forth great applause. It was entitled "Old Chestnuts in New Burrs," being a resurrection of such once famous old time minstrel airs as "Rosa Lee," "Nelly Gray," "Oh, Sushanna!" "Down the Ohio," etc. These old time airs proved quite a treat. The room of Company K, Captain Costigan, has been redecorated entirely by the handiwork of members of the company, even to the painting and paper hanging, and electric fireplace. Pvt. Patrick J. Hall has been unanimously elected second lieutenant, which completes the roster. Dancing for members with all the men he could muster, and thus all commands got credit for their enterprise. It was an exceptionally good turnout, and demonstrated the progress the command has been making in recruiting. Its membership is now 786 officers and men.

In both the review and parade, under Colonel Austin, the

8TH N.Y.—COL. E. F. AUSTIN.

Col. Frank O. Sauvan, N.G.N.Y., retired, a former officer of the 8th Coast Artillery command, who served the organization faithfully for close on twenty-five years, was tendered the honor of a review of his old command on the night of Jan. 23 in the armory, and received an enthusiastic reception. Colonel Sauvan had an honorary staff consisting of Capt. S. G. Teets, 8th Regiment, C. Nugent and M. G. Hatfield, formerly of the 8th, and Capt. W. T. Wright, L. F. Kuntz and J. F. Stevens, 2d Field Art., N.Y.

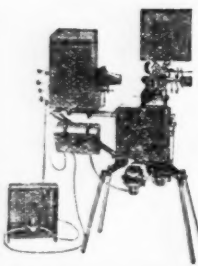
The regiment was formed by Adjutant Acker, in line of masses, in three battalions, with three companies in each and unequalized. Most of the companies had fronts of twenty-four files, and three of them had twenty files front, each captain parading with his company with all the men he could muster, and thus all commands got credit for their enterprise. It was an exceptionally good turnout, and demonstrated the progress the command has been making in recruiting. Its membership is now 786 officers and men.

In both the review and parade, under Colonel Austin, the

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8th made a very handsome showing, and the ceremonies reflected great credit on the entire command. The men were very steady at attention, which is a healthy sign in any organization. Despite the rainy night a large audience was present, and enjoyed the dancing, regardless of the chances of an occasional shower bath from leaks in the center of the roof and on the north side. In some places the rain formed on the floor in pools, a sad commentary on the city of New York in not providing sufficient funds to repair the leaks of a fine armory building.

At the conclusion of evening parade the following were ordered to the front and presented with the state decoration for long and faithful service. For fifteen years: Capt. William Gray and T. Tannenbaum, Sergt. Major O. J. Meineke, 1st Sergt. J. E. Terry and Musician H. J. Fitzgerald. For ten years: Ord. Sergt. J. A. Savage, 1st Sergt. E. L. Angeline, Q.M. Sergt. C. F. McAdams and Musician W. E. Misset and C. Among the special guests present were Col. E. K. Austin, Major C. W. Smith, Col. W. I. Taylor, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Harry Watson, U.S.A., and ex-Capt. Harrie Davis, of the 8th, formerly secretary of the armory board.

Colonel Austin has arranged to have a general recruiting service for his command, in charge of Major Loeser, assisted by a number of officers and men. A feature of the service is illustrated lectures at the armory on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, free to members of the regiment and their male friends. The lectures are on coast defense topics. First Lieut. S. T. Stewart, an enterprising young officer, has been relieved from duty as personnel officer, 1st Fire Command, and detailed to take command of the 26th Company, vice Tannenbaum, detailed to the Ordnance Department.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Small-arms (indoor rifle competitions) for the Massachusetts Militia have been ordered held on the indoor ranges of the armories throughout the state. One team will be entered from each company of the 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Regiments of Infantry, the Coast Artillery Corps, the 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets and 1st Squadron of Cavalry. All the officers and enlisted men of a company unit will constitute a team. The fire will be slow, and two scores of ten shots each will be fired. Gallery practice rifle, model of 1903, as issued, and Stevens rifle, .22 caliber, as issued. Order of fire: First ten shots standing, second ten shots prone. Time allowance: One minute per shot. Prizes.

The C.O. of the 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th Regiments of Infantry and the Coast Artillery Corps will divide their respective commands into three divisions, A, B and C, based on their standing in the Regimental Competition of 1914. Division A will consist of the four companies standing highest in the State Competition, Division B will consist of the four companies standing next highest, and Division C will consist of the remaining four companies. The 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets and the 1st Squadron of Cavalry will each constitute a division.

Prizes will be determined by taking the aggregate scores of the officers and men firing in each company unit and dividing by the average total number of officers and men, as shown on the rolls from Jan. 1, 1915, to March 1, 1915.

To the team in each division making the highest score, under this system, \$25; to the team making the next highest score, \$15; which will be paid from U.S. funds, "Promotion of Rifle Practice," under Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, U.S.

Every officer and enlisted man who has not attained the grade of marksman as prescribed in Part V., Courses for Organized Militia, Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1913, War Department, must qualify indoors before being allowed to shoot for qualification with the U.S. rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903, on the outdoor range.

Military preparedness of Massachusetts was the subject of a notable petition filed in the State Legislature Jan. 18. The petitioners are J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., Curtis Guild, George von L. Meyer, Henry M. Whitney and Claude L. Allen. The petitioners represent that there is need of legislation relative to further military preparations for defense on the part of Massachusetts against possible invasion or attack by foreign powers and for the co-operation of national and state forces.

They petition for the appointment of a joint special committee to make a full investigation of the questions and to report their findings, with recommendations for such legislation as may be necessary.

The committee would consist of three members of the Senate and five of the House.

The committee would be authorized to procure information regarding such legislation and action of the Federal Government and of other state governments as relate to the security and the defensiveness of Massachusetts and to consider the advisability of the adoption of a system of military training similar to that in operation in Switzerland.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

T. B.—The Nevada is building at Fore River and on Jan. 1 was eighty-two per cent. completed. The Oklahoma is building at Camden and is 85.6 per cent. completed. These ships were laid down in October and November of 1912. No date has been set for their commissioning, nor is it known where they will go in commission.

L. F. C. asks: Could enlisted man (private) be discharged by favor for purposes of preparing for appointment to West Point? If so, what course would he take to procure his discharge? Answer: Discharges by favor are not granted. He might purchase discharge. See G.O. 31, 1914.

DEBATE.—Write to the Navy League, Washington, D.C., for literature on why we should have an effective Navy.

W. F. C.—Apply to the Q.M.G. as to your prospects of appointment as sergeant, first class (clerk), Q.M. Corps, before March 2, 1915, date of next examination.

L. J. W. asks: Upon leaving the state permanently is the National Guard or Signal Corps supposed to give a discharge? Answer: Make your application for discharge before you leave the state.

MAX.—See answer to J. B. W., issue of Jan. 23, regarding twenty per cent. for service in Porto Rico from April 8, 1910, to August, 1912.

R. S. asks: In case of death is a retired soldier entitled to a lot in a national cemetery for burial? Answer: No.

B. L.—Your question as to prospects of appointment may only be answered by the Chief of Ordnance.

E. E. S.—Regarding appointment as instructor of militia, make application to the War Department through the channel. See A.R. 105, and the Militia Act therein referred to.

M. R. asks: (1) I am a discharged private and wish to enlist for the Philippines. Can I go to a recruiting department and do so? (2) Are they still paying twenty per cent. extra in the Philippines? Answer: (1) You may apply for such duty; your application might have to be forwarded to Washington. (2) Yes.

G. A. D.—The O.D. does not announce the number of applicants to be examined for the position of ordnance sergeant, Feb. 1, 1915.

V. S.—The number of applications received by the Q.M.G. for examination for sergeant clerk is not announced. As to vacancies, make personal application.

J. E. L. asks: (1) Was married, but had no permission; am about to be discharged in Hawaii. Can I claim transportation for my wife? If not, can I pay the Government rate and on transport? (2) Can an enlisted man who was discharged from the Service and enlisted in the reserve purchase clothing and groceries from the commissary? (3) Does a soldier who is transferred to the reserve at his own request at end of three years' service with colors receive any paper at all at time of furlough to reserve, which shows character, etc.? (4) Is transportation at the rate of two cents per mile paid from 'Frisco to Columbus if I am discharged in Hawaii? Enlisted at Columbus Barracks, but do not expect to return there. Answer: (1) Appears as though the wife might have to travel by another steamer, unless the Q.M. can make room for her as a passenger. Having failed to obey the regulations, you

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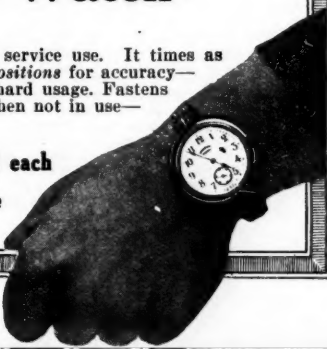
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can hardly look for privileges. (2) There is no provision for this. (3) His accounts are closed in full and he receives statement, but not final discharge papers. (4) To place of enlistment or some other place, the distance not being greater.

RECRUIT asks: (1) Does an enlisted man have to refund his transportation from the U.S. to Panama, in case he purchases his discharge from the Army? (2) Does an enlisted man refund his transportation from the U.S. to the Philippines, in case he purchases his discharge? (3) Why does he not have to refund his transportation if he purchases his discharge while on maneuvers, if he has to in Panama? (4) Is he not sent to Panama for the convenience of the Government? (5) Why should he have to refund \$30 in case he purchases his discharge in Panama, if he has been sent there for the convenience of the Government? Answer: (1) and (2) Discharges by purchase are made under regulations prescribed in G.O. 31, 1914. (3, 4 and 5) A man who purchases his discharge asks the Government to release him from his contract. This is for convenience of the man, not for convenience of government. If the Government has the expense of transporting you to Panama or the Philippines and then you wish to "throw up your job," why should you not pay the expense, practically the fare of another man to take your place?

M. L.—No orders have been published designating a regiment to relieve the 39th Infantry, which goes March 15 to Panama. It is rumored that a battalion of the 30th Infantry from Plattsburg may go to Governors Island.

W. G. asks: Enlisted in U.S. Marine Corps, Jan. 24, 1908; discharged Jan. 23, 1912; enlisted Dec. 22, 1914 in Coast Artillery. Have I, by staying out over three months, lost my re-enlistment pay? Answer: Yes.

A. D. H.—Regarding your claim to good conduct medal, apply through channel.

J. T. F.—Vacancies in clerkship in the Q.M. Corps are no longer filled by appointment of civilians. Your only way to get into the Corps is by enlistment. Apply to the Q.M.G. regarding opportunities and state your qualifications.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

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G. W. B. asks: At just what time does the right guide step back in the movement given in the 176th paragraph of Infantry Drill Regulations? That is, how many men come on the line before the guide takes his new position? Answer: The guide takes his position at the second command.

A. R. E. asks: (1) Drum major salute: Is the ferule of staff pointing down or up? (2) Is back of hand to front or rear? (3) What is the prescribed national air to be played by the band for the President? (4) For the general? (5) For governors in their respective states? (6) Regimental review: When the rear of the column passes the reviewing officer does the band cease to play or continue to play while the battalions are marching to their parade grounds? Answer: (1) Down. (2) Front. (3) "Star-Spangled Banner." (4) and (5) "General's March." (6) It ceases to play.

W. P. P. asks: (1) In forming the regiment in line of masses do the captains face the front when they are dressing their companies? (2) Is there any authority for having the left guide of the leading company of each battalion align the line before the guide takes his new position? (3) When the adjutant (battalion or regimental) takes his post where the line is to be, does he remain at the carry? (4) When he takes his post in front does he remain at the carry? (5) When he takes his post in rear of the officer receiving parade, does he remain at the carry? (6) When the regimental adjutant indicates to the battalion adjutant the point of rest, does he immediately take his post facing regiment or can he wait until the last battalion is on the line? (7) Should the man on right of the rear rank of company passing in review execute eyes right? (8) In a regimental parade where is the staff of the battalion adjutant and the rest of the major's post? (9) When the major faces about does his staff change position in any way whether there are one or three officers composing it? (10) At the command officers center, does the major's staff follow him or do they take position the shortest way? (11) When the battalion and regiment are presented are the colors brought to a carry? (12) In passing in review, does the color guard execute eyes right? Answer: (1) and (2) No. (3, 4 and 5) Yes. (6) He takes his post. (7) Yes. (8) With the major on line in his rear. (9) No. (10) They follow him. (11 and 12) Yes.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Jan. 18, 1915.

Mrs. G. H. Paine has as her guests her mother, Mrs. Cameron, and sister, Mrs. A. J. Hanlon. Lieut. F. C. Wallace, who leaves this week for the Philippine Islands, was honor guest at a dinner given by his aunt, Mrs. G. B. Bryan, Columbia road, on Thursday. The guests included Mr. D. P. Wallace, Mr. P. S. Wallace and Mrs. H. W. Fred. A large party of post people attended the dance given Tuesday evening by Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman at their residence in R street for their debutante daughters, Misses Anna and Agnes O'Gorman.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Hillman have moved out to Walter Reed Hospital, where Dr. Hillman is on duty. They are at home in the quarters formerly occupied by Major P. S. Haloran. Mrs. Selma Tausher is the guest for the winter of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster. Mrs. Henry and the Misses Henry, of Philadelphia, are house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott. Miss Muriel Falks, guest of Mrs. George Thurber, has returned to her home in White Plains, N.Y.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott entertained delightfully at dinner on Jan. 14, when her guests were Mrs. Henry, the Misses Henry, Miss Scriven, Miss Scott, Col. W. E. Wilder, Major D. F. Dyal, Lieut. J. G. Winter, P. P. Carlisle and A. L. James. Following the dinner Mrs. Scott entertained the guests at a hop in the administration building, to which the garrison people were invited. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Olmstead will soon leave for New York, Lieutenant Olmstead having been detailed with the New York Field Artillery. Lieut. A. H. Carter has been granted a two months' leave, which he will spend at his new country place, Smith Castle Farm, Va. Mrs. Carter since closing her house has been the guest of Mrs. T. L. Morrison.

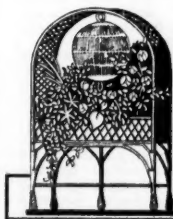
Mr. Maguffin, of El Paso, Texas, a patient at John Hopkins Hospital for several months, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Glasgow, and is convalescing rapidly. Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt and Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, jr., who have just returned from duty in France, have been assigned to station at Fort Myer.

Capt. C. S. Haight has organized a ladies' riding class, which meets in the riding hall twice a week, Saturday and Sunday mornings. Those who have joined are Mesdames E. A. Sturges, C. S. Haight, H. C. Vandever, George Thurber, Tausher, C. N. Jones and Lewis Foerster, Miss Scott and Miss Bewick.

Miss Flora Bewick is a guest at a house party in Worcester, Mass. The Tuesday concert was given this week by the Red Men's Glee Club from Washington and was greatly enjoyed. Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin entertained at a riding party, followed by tea, in their quarters on Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Donnelly gave a delightful dinner Tuesday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Carter.

Lieut. F. C. Wallace was host at a jolly riding party last Sunday morning, after which refreshments were served in the club. The guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Vandever, Lieut. G. H. Paine, J. M. Eager, P. D. Carlisle, A. L. James, V. M. Whitely, Dr. G. E. Griffin, the Misses Treat, Misses Ludlow and Bewick.

Several parties were organized last week to see the motion picture, "Uncle Sam at Work," which is being shown at the Columbia Theater in town. The nine-reel picture is based on the book by Frederic J. Haskin, entitled "The American Government," and shows the working of all departments of our Government with graphic realism. The reel devoted to the



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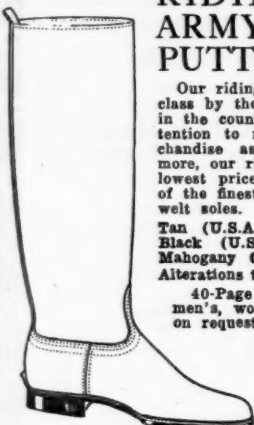
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Army was made here at Fort Myer, and consequently caused much interest among the people of the garrison.

At the exhibition drill given Jan. 15, the jumping by enlisted men of the 5th Cavalry, 3d Field Artillery and Army War College detachment was in charge of Capt. C. S. Haight; in the bare back drill, Lieut. J. G. Winter was commanding; saddle drill, Capt. W. N. Connell; Cossack drill, Capt. W. D. Forsyth; artillery drill, Capt. M. E. Locke. Owing to the pleasant weather the spectators' seats were crowded, many attending the tea later in the hop room, at which Mrs. C. N. Jones was hostess. Mrs. Gallup and Mrs. Glasgow presided at the prettily appointed tea table. Among the guests were Mrs. Garrison, wife of the Secretary of War, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott and her house guests, Mrs. Henry and the Misses Henry.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 20, 1915.

Mrs. Charles C. M. McWilliams and Miss McWilliams, of Yokohama, came up to the yard Wednesday to remain over the hop as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns. They have only recently arrived from their home in the Orient, where Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Karns's mother, visited a year or more ago. Covers at dinner were laid for Mrs. McWilliams, Miss McWilliams, Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers, Mrs. Seymour, Miss Mary Gorgas, Lieut. John W. W. Cummings, Asst. Paymr. W. E. Moorman, Lieutenant Dickson and Ensign Stewart E. Bray. The guests attended the hop and, returning, were joined by Lieut. and Mrs. I. H. Mayfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, Miss Betty Funston, of San Francisco; Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Miss Janet Crose, Lieutenant Bell, P. A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge, Lieutenant Emory, Lieut. Daniel M. Gardner, U. S. M. C., and Ensign Perkins, all of whom were Comdr. and Mrs. Karns's guests for supper.

On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott were dinner hosts in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. I. H. Mayfield and Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Monroe, Miss Lois Crosby and Miss Garrett, of Oakland; Miss Marion Brooks, Ross Mann, of San Francisco; Ensign Snow, Lieutenant Thornton, and Lieut. Grafton Bell. In honor of their house guest, Miss Betty Funston, of San Francisco, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim gave a dinner for P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard and Ensign Perkins. A dinner was given Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett for Misses Charlotte Hoyt, Janet Crose, Ruth Hascal, Dorothy Bennett, Comdr. Montgomery Taylor, of the Buffalo; Lieut. Edward M. Reno, P. A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge and Lieutenant Gardner. Capt. Charles F. Williams, U. S. M. C., has reported from Guam and has been joined by Mrs. Williams and their baby, who have been visiting in the East since their return from the island some time ago. Captain Williams is a brother of Mrs. John M. Ellicott and is well known here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield left Monday for Los Angeles, a party of friends accompanying them across to Port Costa on the tug. They will be guests of Mrs. Mayfield's parents until Jan. 26, when they sail for Panama, where Lieutenant Mayfield has been ordered to command the Severn. Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, after an attack of grip, is able to be out again.

Members of the Army and Navy Club about San Francisco were entertained this week by Mrs. C. A. Wodruff. The afternoon was spent with music and sewing. Prior to the sailing of the West Virginia for Bremerton last week her wardroom officers gave a large dinner. Lieut. E. C. Manning, just from the Asiatic Station, reported at the barracks last week. A card party was given by Mrs. James Reed, jr., for a score of guests. Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook entertained at auction last Monday night for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran, Mrs. Seymour and Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. Mrs. Seymour's health is much improved, so that she is again accepting invitations. A small dancing class has been formed and meets every Tuesday evening at the quarters of Comdr. and Mrs. Merlyn G. Cook. The members include Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren, Lieutenant Gardner, of the Marine Corps, and P. A. Surg. E. O. T. Eyttinge.

Lieut. John Potts has been threatened with pneumonia and was removed from the Hotel St. Vincent to the Mare Island Hospital yesterday. To-day his condition was improved and it is believed that the dread disease will not develop. Paymr. Raymond B. Westlake, who left a few months ago for Olongapo, returned on the last transport and has reported for treatment at the hospital. Lieut. Riley F. McConnell left this week for North Head, to inspect the radio station. Mrs. Kirby B. Crittenden, at present in San Francisco, leaves about Feb. 1 for San Diego, where she will make her headquarters at Hotel del Coronado during the stay there of the Cleveland, to which Lieutenant Commander Crittenden is attached. Mrs. George Williams will also go South next month to join Captain Williams upon arrival of the Cleveland.

Mayor W. J. Torrey has wired President Wilson, asking him to be the guest of that city some time during the coming visit of the fleet to San Francisco, a similar invitation also being sent by the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce. The Commandant, Capt. Frank M. Bennett, took up the matter some time ago through the Secretary of the Navy, and the suggestion has been made that, if the invitation is accepted, the oil tanker Maumee be launched during the visit of the Chief Executive, who could undoubtedly be accompanied by the Secretary. The Maumee could be launched at any time now, but will be kept on the ways as long as possible, as this will make for greater speed on the work. Orders were received Monday to prepare the torpedoblast destroyer Farragut to be

turned over to the naval reserve at San Pedro. This will be the first of the destroyers from this yard designated for such duty. The supply ship Glacier arrived Monday from Mexico and is receiving minor repairs, prior to departing Tuesday on her return trip South.

A draft of thirty-eight marines has been ordered to sail for the Philippines on the transport of Feb. 5. Only those having the greater part of their terms to serve will be selected. One company of marines, under Capt. James McE. Huey, will be sent from here to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco on Feb. 1, the remaining three companies being sent down ten days or two weeks later.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 20, 1915.

The most important social event of the month was the formal hop given at the Officers' Club Jan. 15. The hop room and library were artistically decorated with flags and plants, and in the library Mrs. White, Mrs. Hearn and Mrs. Brownlee received. There were several house parties, numerous dinner parties and a party from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, all bringing to the post many friends from outside and making the hop a great success. The hop managers were Major Sarraff, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Griffith, to whom much credit is due. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. McFarland, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenants Griffith, Baird and Mathews, Captains Gardner and Huntington, Lieutenants Lounstolot, of Fort Hamilton; Mrs. Norton and Miss Norton, of Hempstead; Mrs. Oler and Miss Oler, of Larchmont; Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Cheesman.

Col. and Mrs. Hearn that night had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Dr. and Mrs. Northrup, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Headcock, of New York. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson were also dinner hosts and had with them Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Major and Mrs. Sarraff had with them Mrs. Allen and Miss Ruth Moller, of New York, and Lieutenant Mathews, Captain Gardner and as his guests Dr. and Mrs. Whipple, of Bayonne, N. J. Captain Huntington had a house party, also Lieutenant Griffith.

Miss Katharine Jones was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cooper Monday night, when she came down from Saugerties for her dancing class. Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor entertained the class at supper after the lesson. About ten o'clock fire call sounded and the ladies were deserted by their partners as "duty called." The fire was discovered in the post laundry and quickly extinguished.

Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Andrews, Mass., were weekend guests of Col. and Mrs. Hearn. Mrs. Moore entertained informally at tea Thursday for Mesdames Cross, Campbell, McFarland and White. Capt. and Mrs. R. F. McMillan returned to Fort Totten Thursday from a trip to their farm near Genesee, N. Y. Mrs. R. S. Abernethy returned Wednesday from Fort Mott, N. J., where she has been visiting Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Osmun, who were married in Detroit, Dec. 30, arrived at Fort Totten Thursday and are living in the bachelors building. Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 2d Field Art., spent last Sunday as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor. Lieut. Walter K. Dunn is at Fort Monroe taking his examination for promotion. During his absence Mrs. Dunn is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. A. Holmer, at West Point. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Clark are in quarantine in their home in Flushing, on account of measles among their children. Capt. and Mrs. McMillan were hosts at dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. Hearn and Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Andrews, Mass.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 26, 1915.

A most brilliant affair was the dance given in the Officers' Club Jan. 22 by Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Patterson. The walls of the hoproom were festooned with vines and greens, the fireplace banked with daisies and grouped artistically around the room were large palms and cedar trees. The library was decorated with potted plants and flags and in the dining room soft red lights cast a warm glow on the table laden with red carnations—and a delicious supper. Receiving with Capt. and Mrs. Patterson were Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mason Pulsifer, of New York; Col. and Mrs. White and Col. and Mrs. Hearn. A large number of guests came from New York, Flushing and Garden City, in addition to those from Fort Totten. Two orchestras supplied the music and dancing was continued until 2 a.m. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rushmore, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Pulsifer, Mr. Harold Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hubbard, Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, Miss Dorothy Hall, Mrs. Charles Easton, Mrs. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walthers, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumbough, Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Wheeler, Miss Helen Barbee, Mr. William Carpenter, of New York; Mr. and Miss Parsons, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Clark, of Flushing; Mr. and Mrs. Mills and Miss Lois Mills, of Garden City; Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Major and Mrs. Sarraff, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Major and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. McFarland, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Feeter, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Captain Gardner, Lieutenants Baird, Mathews and Griffith, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly and Lieutenant Lounstolot, from Fort Hamilton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly gave a charming dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. Feeter and Lieutenant Griffith. On the same evening Capt. and Mrs. McMillan had a dinner in honor of Major and Mrs. Brownlee and Capt. and Mrs. Cross. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had as dinner guests Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun and Mrs. McGlashen.

Major and Mrs. Pierce and their two daughters returned this week from Atlanta, Ga., where they have been visiting relatives for a month. Capt. William Patterson, from Fort Wright, ordered here recently, arrived Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter K. Dunn returned Monday. Lieutenant Dunn has been at Fort Monroe taking his examination for promotion and Mrs. Dunn has been at West Point. Colonel and Mrs. Major Sarraff made a flying inspection trip to Forts Wright, Terry, Adams and Greble this week. Captain Huntington is now in Washington visiting relatives.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 16, 1915.

The largest affair of the week was the bridge given by Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, in Bremerton, Wash., Jan. 7. The players were Mesdames Blamer, O'Leary, Irwin, Almy, Wentworth, Hull, Morsell, Backus, Druley and Perkins. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn presided over the tea table. Coming in for tea were Mesdames Stiles, Jensen, Lacy, Briggs, Dibrell and Smith. Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Geiger had dinner Friday, complimentary to Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus were hosts at dinner Friday, in compliment to Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. Harriet Brown.

Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell had dinner at the Kitsap Inn last Sunday evening, complimentary to Mrs. Harriet Brown, Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Ensign G. L. Weyer. Miss Preston, principal of the Anne Wright Seminary, Tacoma, who complimented their guest with a dinner, inviting Paymr. R. B. Lupton.

Dr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johnson entertained at cards Friday for Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander and Lieut. W. C. Barker. Complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Freyer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen entertained at dinner Sunday. Paymr. and Mrs. J. P. Helm had dinner Jan. 3 for Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Freyer and Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Boynton. Compli-

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mentary to her niece, Mrs. R. L. Irvine, and Lieutenant Irvine, Mrs. Harriet Brown gave a buffet supper Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Briggs, Paymr. and Mrs. Morsell, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley. All went later to the bowling alley.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Lacy had dinner Tuesday, complimentary to Comdr. and Mrs. D. W. Blamer. Complimentary to their house guests, Mrs. Martin Griffin and Miss Nanno Baker, of Vancouver, B. C., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer had dinner and cards Monday. Additional guests included Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Ensigns R. C. Lee and G. B. Vroom. Mrs. J. W. Backus gave a sewing party Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Blamer, Fegan, Helm and Mrs. McCain.

A delightful dinner party was given by Comdr. and Mrs. D. W. Blamer Wednesday for Comdr. J. M. Reeves, Comdr. T. J. Senn, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Freyer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and Mrs. Forbes. Music and dancing followed. Capt. and Mrs. H. J. Hirschinger entertained at cards Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer and Mrs. Perkins. Supper was served during the evening. Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Faus.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond gave a dinner Monday for Miss Madeline Treat and Mrs. Harriet Brown. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth gave a small card party Monday for Mesdames Blackburn, Stanley and Backus. A number dropped in to tea. On board the U. S. S. Colorado Tuesday Lieut. C. W. Faus gave a delightful dinner for Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Dr. and Mrs. Backus, Paymaster Skipwith and Mrs. Faus.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond gave a dinner Monday for Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Ensign G. L. Weyer. Mesdames Blackburn, Stanley and Backus were guests of Mrs. A. R. Wentworth at cards Monday. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a luncheon on board the receiving ship Charleston Wednesday for Mesdames Blamer, Fegan, Jensen, Dibrell, Stiles, Hoen, Atkins, Duncan, Stanley, Irwin and Fisher.

The West Virginia, with Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves in command, reached the yard Wednesday. She carried twelve officers and 600 men. Upon her arrival Commander Reeves transferred to the battleship Oregon, leaving Lieut. Comdr. David Boyd, the executive officer, in command. The West Virginia immediately became a member of the Pacific Reserve Fleet and her ammunition was removed in order to place her in drydock for extensive repairs.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, Jan. 14, 1915.

Owing to the recent death of her father, Mrs. Erck returned to her home in Washington, D. C., the first of the month, settling up of her father's estate necessitating Mrs. Erck's presence. Lieut. Raymond Morris sailed for the States on Jan. 10. Lieutenant Lawrence arrived Dec. 31 from New York, where he had been on leave. He has taken quarters in the bachelor building. In addition to his duties as battalion Q. M. and commissary, he has been attached to Company L. Mrs. Croxton, and her daughter, Miss Lucile Kittson, and guest, Miss Marion Bush, of Schenectady, N. Y., arrived last week on the S. S. Colon.

Among the enlisted men's families who arrived on the Colon were Sergeant Hyde's wife and three children, Mrs. Eberly, wife of Sergeant Eberly, Hospital Corps, Sergeant Besta's wife and boy, Sergeant Curtis's wife, and Mrs. Smith, wife of Private Smith, of Company C.

Two of the garrison card clubs have been reorganized, the Regimental Evening Club and the Ladies' Auction Bridge. The former met on Friday night for the first time at the Officers' Club, and a delightful evening was spent by twenty-eight guests. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Partello and to Lieutenant Noland. The Ladies' Auction met this morning with Mrs. Faison, and hopes to meet weekly in the future.

Much interest was taken in the passing through the Canal of the transport Buford on last Thursday, carrying the 80th Infantry from San Francisco to the 5th's old station at Plattsburg. Hours before the arrival of the Buford at Empire, the high banks above the Canal were lined with soldiers and officers' families, waiting to see her as she passed through on her return to the homeland, and the 5th Infantry band serenaded her as she passed along, receiving cheers from the crew. Although generally well pleased with our new tropical station, there were homesick hearts and the desire on the part of many to return to the bracing cold breezes off Lake Champlain, and to sweethearts and loved ones back in old Plattsburg. Upon reaching the Atlantic side of the Canal, the Buford stayed in port at Colon for two days, thus giving some a chance to make calls on 50th Infantry friends, as well as giving those on board an opportunity to see something of the Isthmus. General Edwards, who came to take command here, was a passenger from San Francisco to Panama. On Monday General Edwards made an inspection of the post here, and was a luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. Morton, during which time the band gave a pleasant concert.

Capt. and Mrs. Partello's supper guests Jan. 3 were Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, Lieutenant Hyatt and Dr. Baylis. Last Friday, Lieut. and Mrs. Wills entertained at supper Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers. Capt. and Mrs. Deitch had as dinner guests Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley, Lieutenants Erck and Byrnes. A large number attended the dance at the Tivoli on Saturday night, and many were guests at pretty dinners given at the hotel that evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, of Camp Otis, gave a beautiful dinner for eighteen, including Col. and Mrs. Faison, Major and Mrs. Phillips and Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford. Lieutenant Fecché was a dinner host at the same time for Mrs. Croxton, Miss

Kittson, Miss Bush, Ensign Montgomery, U.S.N., and Lieutenant Lanphier. Captain McGrew, Lieutenants Lawrence, Byrnes, Larned and Forbes were also guests at the hotel that night.

The 5th Infantry ball team continues to do splendid work, and on last Sunday again scored a victory, when it played the Cristobal team at Colon, with a score of 6 to 3.

Among recent promotions in the companies are Corpl. William Gearin, Company C, to sergeant, and Pvt. Harry Bartholomew, Elmer Trego and Robert E. Frye, of the same company, to corporals; in Company D Corpl. C. P. Grogan to sergeant, and Pvt. W. F. Kiefer, John Woods, Stanley Bevan and C. V. Arnheiter and H. F. Zeigler to corporals. The Machine-gun Company lost a splendid non-commissioned officer on Tuesday, when Corporal Paul received his discharge, and Company F also lost a fine "non-com." when Sergeant Flannigan's enlistment expired at the same time. Both expect to return to the States on a boat that sails Saturday.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Jan. 24, 1915.

Of particular interest to the officers of the Army hereabout was the fascinating lecture given by Mr. Irving Cobb at the Jefferson Theater in Portland on Monday evening on his personal experiences during the early months of the great war in Germany, France and Belgium. Highly interesting war pictures were shown. Mr. Cobb's closing remark, that "I am a son of a soldier, and the grandson of a soldier and because I am a great advocate of peace I want to see my country have the best Army and Navy that money can buy," called forth loud applause. Mr. Cobb was entertained, among others, by Captain Beckham, a personal friend and fellow Kentuckian. In the audience were noticed Major and Mrs. Bevans, Captain Beckham, Capt. Frank Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Bennett, Miss Bevans, Captain Kramer, Lieut. George R. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Lucian B. Moody, Mrs. Boorman, Lieutenants Edwards, Seybt, Armstrong, Rutherford and Schudt.

Chaplain S. J. Smith, of Fort Preble, held his bi-monthly service at the gymnasium at McKinley on Sunday morning. Mrs. Lucian B. Moody spent the week-end at Watertown with Major Moody, who is on temporary duty at the arsenal. Every available seat in the City Hall Auditorium was taken at the concert given by the Boston Symphony on Tuesday evening in Portland. Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bevans, Mrs. Moody, Captain Reeder, Lieutenants Rutherford and Armstrong, from the post, were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Avery J. French gave an elaborate dinner Monday for ten of their Portland friends. Col. G. W. Gatchell, accompanied by Captain Hamilton, Captain Miller, of his staff, Major Pope and Captain Hobb, C.E., and Captain Butler, made an inspection of the post on Friday.

The annual ball of the 5th Company of Coast Artillery of the Maine National Guard at their armory, Jan. 19, was attended by a large assemblage, including a number of the Regular Army. Colonel Gatchell and Major Pope were guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd at luncheon on Friday. Thursday the Fort McKinley Club at its annual meeting elected Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., president; Capt. Frank C. Jewell, secretary and treasurer; Capt. R. P. Reeder, house committee. Thursday of every week has been set aside as ladies' night.

The battalion review, Artillery and Infantry drill, band concert, and first annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association at the armory Friday evening was a notable social event. The new equipment of a modern fort which has lately been installed in the armory by the state, was of much interest to the guests as it was in operation by members of the association. The special guests were Governor Oakley C. Curtis, Mayor Ingraham, of Portland; Mayor O. G. K. Robinson, of Westbrook; Col. G. W. Gatchell and Captains Miller, Hamilton and Butler, of his staff; Col. W. O. Peterson and his staff, and Capt. H. M. Merriam, inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Corps, Maine Reserves.

Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell, daughters of Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, who have recently arrived at Fort Williams, are attending the Waynecote School in Portland. Mrs. Mosby, who has been spending a week at Sebago Lake, returned to McKinley Saturday, bringing with her Mrs. Gould as her guest from Sebago. A great ovation was given to Lieut. Gen. Nelson Miles, U.S.A., retired, as he was to speak at the annual meeting and banquet of the Portland Economic Club, Saturday evening, at the Congress Square Hotel. The subject of his speech was "The Present Military Situation in the United States." Other speakers were Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, of Buffalo, and Prof. John Graham Brooks, LL.D., of Harvard, and Hon. Augustus Moulton, president of the club. There was a record attendance of 300 guests. Seated at the head table were Hon. A. F. Moulton, General Miles, General Greene, Professor Brooks, Col. G. W. Gatchell, Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., Captains Hamilton, Miller, L. E. Bennett, Wilbur and Lieutenant Babcock.

Under the direction of Chaplain S. J. Smith and Sergeant Major Ditto an exceedingly fine production was given at the Fort Williams gymnasium Friday evening. The talent was all taken from the companies stationed at the post. After the performance the 2d Band furnished music for dancing. The guests included a number of people from South Portland and Fort Preble.

Major and Mrs. Lucian B. Moody gave a dancing party Jan. 17. The day room of the 24th Company was transformed into a bower of beauty with flags and greens and here the host and hostess received. During the supper intermission a delightful spread was served at the Moody home. The guests included Major and Mrs. Bevans, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Miss Bevans, Miss Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford, and Messrs. Bevans and others. Miss Bennett has returned to her home in Boston after a ten days' visit to Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. Lieut. and Mrs. Eli E. Bennett arrived at Fort Williams last week from Fort Monroe. Lieutenant Bennett will command the 5th Company.

At the annual meeting of the State Street Parish Club recently, Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill, U.S.N., ably spoke on the "Efficiency of the Navy." Capt. and Mrs. Reeder gave a supper Sunday for Miss Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Miss Bevans, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Wintersmith, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt and Rutherford. Major Moody, of Watertown Arsenal, spent a few days of the week with his family at McKinley. Lieutenant Williams, of Fort Monroe, reported at McKinley for duty Monday and was assigned to the 8th Company.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen R. Edwards entertained delightfully after bowling on Monday for Miss Bennett. A delicious supper was served, after which dancing was enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Todd, Major and Mrs. Bevans, Miss Bevans, Miss Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Wintersmith, Mrs. Robb, Lieuts. and Mesdames Meyer, French, Strong, Captain Kramer, Lieutenants Seybt, Rutherford and Williams. Mrs. Boorman, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Lucian B. Moody.

A basketball team from Fort Williams was defeated, 26 to 16, by the home team in the gymnasium at McKinley Monday evening. The contest attracted many spectators.

At a supper given by the Portland Club Monday, Col. Henry D. Todd, jr., was the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Avery J. French, of McKinley, was one of the pourers at the tea given by Mrs. Harlan B. Turner, in Portland, on Thursday. After the "movies" on Tuesday Miss Bevans gave an informal dance for Miss Bennett. The departure of Capt. and Mrs. Cravens from Fort Williams is much regretted, as they were social favorites both in Army circles and Portland. Chaplain S. J. Smith conducted services in Assembly Hall at Fort Preble on Sunday morning, and on Sunday afternoon, at Fort Williams, the Chaplain gave an illustrated lecture on Enoch Arden, the popular poem being read by Miss Jordan. This was followed by a short service, at which Miss Hamilton, of the Boston Conservatory of Music, was the soloist. Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell have returned to Fort Williams after a visit to Mrs. Campbell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Woods, at Monroe. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank

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E. Ridgely, who summered last year on the island, are temporarily located at the Bellevue, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Allen K. Edwards, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Wintersmith, left Friday for Chicago, to consult a specialist about her small son.

The post gymnasium at Fort Williams was filled to the doors Jan. 17 with an interested congregation assembled to attend the regular Sunday afternoon services carried on at 5:30 by Chaplain Samuel J. Smith, of the Coast Defenses of Portland. Chaplain Smith took for his topic, "From Honolulu to the Island of Guam." This was a profusely illustrated travelogue talk, the views having been taken by the Chaplain, who gave an intensely interesting historical sketch of the island from the time it came into the hands of the United States, of the manners and customs of the people who inhabit it. He explained that it is used as an important naval station now and is a rendezvous for marines. The natives are rapidly becoming educated in good schools in charge of excellent teachers. The travelogues as given by Chaplain Smith have been growing steadily in popularity, and yesterday, although the rain was pelting down, as a proof of the interest which is manifested in his talks on historical points the gymnasium afforded standing room only.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1915.

A large and brilliant hop was given in the Artillery School Friday evening. Many naval officers and wives attended. Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes received. Dancing was enjoyed until 2 a.m. Preceding the hop Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Mrs. Bradley, Comdr. and Mrs. McNeely and Capt. J. K. Crain. The same evening Major and Mrs. James M. Williams gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. George P. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Miss Holt, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieuts. Rufus E. Maddux and Gooding Packard. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Jacob M. Coward, Capt. and Mrs. Claudius M. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. N. Howard, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury. Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Alley and Mrs. Hawley. Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury gave an auction party Tuesday for Mrs. Lusk and Mrs. Dillard, of Hampton, and for Mesdames Meade Wildrick and George A. Wildrick, James Totten, Thomas F. Knox, Bradley and Alexander G. Gillespie. Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols returned yesterday from a two months' visit to relatives in Savannah, Ga., and Petersburg, Va.

Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes gave a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark, Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury, Mrs. Fowler and Capt. J. K. Crain. Mrs. John T. Rowe and Miss Jean Rowe are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, in Baltimore. Lieut. James B. Haskell gave a swimming party Tuesday evening at the Chamberlin for Misses Ann Brown Kimberly, Elinor McClintock, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten and Lieut. Alfred E. Larrabee. The same evening Mrs. Bradley had a table of auction for Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Pillsbury and Mrs. Kimberly, Captain Pillsbury winning the prize. Capt. and Mrs. James Totten gave a club supper after the hop Saturday for Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Comdr. David W. Bagley, Commander Bulmer, Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr., U.S.M.C., Miss Virginia Perkins and Lieutenant Poteet, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus returned from Washington on Sunday. News was received here on Saturday of the death of Mr. George Booker, brother of Mrs. Richard C. Marshall. Col. and Mrs. Alexander N. Stark were guests of honor at a beautiful dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams on Wednesday at the Chamberlin Hotel. The decorations were sweet peas and the favors most amusing and relating in some way to Colonel Stark's profession. Lieut. and Mrs. Meade Wildrick, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, returned to West Point Monday. Capt. William F. Stewart is here for examination for promotion.

Miss Ann Brown Kimberly gave a Welsh rabbit party Tuesday evening for Miss Elinor McClintock, Capt. and Mrs. Jam. Totten, Lieuts. Alfred E. Larrabee and William A. Pendleton. Lieut. Joseph De M. McCain gave an informal dance at his quarters for Lieut. and Mrs. Lester E. Moreton, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. William Jackson, Mrs. Hugh N. Woods, Mrs. Lois Rorebeck, Misses Ann B. and Bessie Kimberly and Elinor McClintock, Lieuts. John H. Joutet, Alfred E. Larrabee, James B. Haskell, Harold F. Loomis, Reiff H. Hannum, Frank L. Hoskins, James P. Hogan and Adam E. Potts. Mrs. Bradley had one table of auction on Monday morning for Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. George F. Moore and Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Nugent winning the prize.

The 41st Company won a game of basketball Monday eve-

ning against the 35th Company. The third annual ball of the 35th Company, held Friday evening in the Administration Building, was a success from every standpoint. The ballroom, decorated with flags of every nation, accommodated about 300 people. Music was furnished by the fort orchestra. The guests repaired to the Y.M.C.A. building and enjoyed a tempting supper. Among the guests were Gen. and Mrs. Marion P. Maus, Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Chaplain and Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenney, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Comdr. and Mrs. McNally, Lieuts. John A. Brooks, jr., Alfred E. Larrabee, James B. Haskell, James C. Waddell, John H. Joutet, Lester E. Moreton, Frank L. Hoskins, Albion R. Rockwood, Adam E. Potts and Glenn P. Anderson.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19, 1915.

Mrs. Walter Decker, of 2323 South Twenty-first street, entertained at auction in honor of Mrs. J. A. B. Smith, and for Mesdames Robert W. Kessler, W. Lee Pryor, W. F. Cochrane, Keyes, Beebe, Court, Fenner and Lutz. Beautiful prizes were awarded to Mesdames Pryor and Cochrane. Capt. Edward B. Cole, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Cole and their two sons, Charles H. Cole, 2d, and E. B. Cole, jr., were dinner and opera guests of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Gorman, of Overbrook. Captain Cole and his family left Wednesday for Pensacola, Fla., where he will be on duty. Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel has left on an extended trip to Palm Beach and Nassau.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards (Anne Hare Powell, of Newport, R.I.) are occupying apartments at the Colonial, Eleventh and Spruce streets. Lieut. H. H. Hartigan, Mrs. Hartigan and their little daughter are spending some time in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Williams went over to New York for the bal masque on Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Meade gave an informal dance at their home on Shenck street, Thursday night, for Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Captains and Mesdames Jesse F. Dyer, Richard B. Greece, Sanderson, Williams, Shepard, Bogan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Charles A. Lutz, G. B. Landenberger, Paymrs. and Mesdames O'Leary and Philbrick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Miss Dorothy Schaperkoter, Messrs. Harold Moore, A. and L. Parsons and R. Coyle.

Miss Blanche Lane entertained the Friday Evening Dancing Class at a delightful supper at her home on the Girard Estate. Among her guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Keyes, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Barney, Naval Constructor Bisset, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Beebe and Lieutenant Taylor.

Miss Sophie H. Bispham, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bispham, of 4220 Pine street, West Philadelphia, and niece of Capt. Harrison A. Bispham, U.S.N., made her home at a very attractive tea at her home on Thursday. Among the Navy set who assisted Mrs. Bispham and Miss Sophie in receiving were Misses Sophie Casey, Dorothy Mason and Ruth Wilson, all of Washington; Miss Barbara Bispham, of Claymont, Del.; Mrs. Frank M. Wirgman, Mrs. Robert Menner and Miss Marguerite Caperton. A supper and dance followed for the receiving party. On Friday the officers of the U.S.S. South Carolina gave a tea dance aboard ship for Mesdames Ellyson, Raguet, Smith, Drum, Patterson, Wenzell, Shaw, Ford, Court, Turnbull, Belknap, Payne, Waller, Misses Gillespie, Ruth Wilson, Dorothy Mason, Sophie Bispham and officers of the ship. Mrs. Louis A. Scheib is recuperating from her recent illness at the Garretson Hospital and hopes to return to her home in Baltimore some time next week.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George B. Landenberger had dinner Friday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen and Lieut. and Mrs. Bullock. The Saturday Evening Dancing Club met at Mr. and Mrs. Beebe's this week. Present: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Pryor, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochrane, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, U.S.A., Constr. and Mrs. Court, Mr. and Mrs. Fillmore, Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, Messrs. Smith and McClure and Mrs. Keim. Miss Jessie Willis, daughter of Rear Admiral A. B. Willis, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. David Crowell, at the Charleston, S.C., yard. She has been the guest of honor at many parties and attended the St. Cecilia ball Jan. 14. Mrs. Charles Lawrence is the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry Williams at the Charleston yard, while Mrs. H. B. Kelly is visiting Paymr. and Mrs. B. M. Dobson there.

Capt. and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler, U.S.M.C., are spending the winter on the Girard Estate, where they have taken a house. Misses Dorothy Mason and Ruth Wilson, of Washington, D.C., are house guests of Miss Sophie Bispham, in West Philadelphia. Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Cochrane entertained in honor of Miss Maginnis, of New Orleans, La., at a dance on Monday evening. The guests included Misses Maginnis, Bar-



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bars Rosasco, of Pensacola, Fla., Laura Dotterer McCowan, Helen Murray, Margaret Gray, Agnes Harris, Alma Custer, Mrs. Walter B. Decker, Lieut. and Mrs. Philip Seymour, Lieutenants Wollason, Schafer, Morse, Davidson, Harrel, Mesara, Fleming, Cushing, Wilmer, Cyril and Barry Hepburn and Dr. Herbert Old.

Mrs. A. B. Court gave an informal tea on Tuesday for Miss Barbara Rosasco, of Pensacola, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter B. Decker. The guests included Mesdames Robert Hoyt, Louis P. Wenzell, Ragnet, Walter B. Decker, Ralph L. Shepard, Weyerbacher, Chantry, Seymour, Mulford, Herman, Cochran and Landenberger and the Misses Lewars, Custer, Thompson and Maginnis.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 2, 1915.

The garrison hop on Wednesday evening was a delightful occasion, an unusually large number attending. The large hall of the 25th Infantry never appeared more attractive. A canopy formed of long, narrow streamers of red bunting radiating from the ceiling's center to every corner of the hop room, swayed over the dancers' heads; in the arches between the pillars Christmas bells and fluffy balls of red paper were suspended; a sloping roof covered with very realistic "snow" over the punch table gave the harmoniously contrasting note in the glowing room. The 1st Field Artillery band played sixteen regular dances and a number of extras. Receiving were Col. and Mrs. Kennon, Governor Pinkham, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth and Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty.

Col. and Mrs. Kennon gave a dinner before the hop for Governor Pinkham, Capt. and Mrs. James Dougherty, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Reichmann, Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford and Capt. Marshall Childs. A large silver bowl in the table's center held an effective arrangement of Hawaiian holly and Princess pine. Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Kimball gave a supper before the hop on Wednesday for Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, Major and Mrs. Ralph Harrison, Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank, Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow and Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo C. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. William D. Chitty also gave a supper on Wednesday, the guests afterward going to the hop. Present were Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, Major and Mrs. Gideon McD. Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell King, Capt. and Mrs. John J. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., Capt. and Mrs. John O'Shea, Captain Boniface, Mrs. Spear, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert S. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Phillipson, Miss Sue Holcomb, Miss Gertrude Hopkins and Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer.

Colonel Sturgis had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Major William S. Guignard and Capt. Harry C. Williams. Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell gave a dinner Monday in honor of Lieutenant Maxwell's birthday, for the Misses Lila McDonald, Lucia Morris, Dorothy Forsyth, Ruth Harrison, and Betty Case, and Lieuts. Walter M. Robertson, John H. Hineon, jr., Eugene W. Fales, Freeman W. Bowley, William A. McCulloch and Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell.

A hunting party composed of young officers of the 1st Field Artillery has been enjoying the holidays in camp in the mountains of the Koolau Range. Capt. and Mrs. David L. Stone gave a dinner on New Year's Eve for Capt. and Mrs. William Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning and Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor. On New Year's Eve Col. and Mrs. McMahon entertained at dinner for Miss Gertrude Hopkins and Lieuts. Freeman W. Bowley, A. K. C. Palmer and Bernard S. Peyton.

The 4th Cavalry gave a dance in their new club on New Year's night which was much enjoyed. Those who did not care for dancing played auction. Mrs. Charles M. Everett gave a dinner Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Evan Gough, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Harry S. Malone, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph L. Topham, jr., Lieutenant Whitley, Mrs. Gough and Lieut. and Mrs. Everett.

Mrs. Waldo C. Potter entertained the ladies of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Field Artillery Saturday at an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Andrew E. Donovan, who soon leaves Schofield for the coast with Dr. Donovan, who has been ordered to the Letterman Hospital at San Francisco for treatment.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 7, 1915.

During the holidays a much enjoyed evening auction party was given by Major and Mrs. Edmund L. Butts in honor of some of the new young married people of the 25th, who have recently joined from home. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Tinker won high score prizes; Lieutenant Hay won first gentlemen's prize, and Captain Sinclair took second. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald D. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold, Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence L. Tinker, Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Rich, Lieut. and Mrs. Ballinger and Lieutenant Hatie. Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey entertained at auction Wednesday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Edwin B. Winans, who leave for the Philippines on the next transport. Those present included Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Col. and Mrs. Forsyth, Major and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire. The guests of honor were presented with souvenirs of the occasion, a dainty bag for

knitting for Mrs. Winans, and a handy case for Major Winans. Captain Parker won the gentlemen's prize, and Mrs. Forsyth the ladies' prize.

Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Mrs. George Nye, mother of Mrs. Ivens Jones, who arrived on the Matsonia for a visit of some weeks, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. Louie A. Beading, Lieut. and Mrs. Harold E. Marr gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. William P. Ennis and Capt. and Mrs. William S. Browning. Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Douglas McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire and Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow.

The Monday Auction Club met with Mrs. James Parker this week. Mrs. Frank Hopkins, Mrs. Gideon Van Poole and Mrs. John Hunt winning the prizes for the afternoon. The Luncheon and Reading Club held its meeting Wednesday at a picnic on the beach at Haliwa, where the usual enjoyable order of luncheon and readings from "The Last Days of Pompeii" was rendered additionally attractive by the al fresco nature of the day and the bathing, which is at its best on Haliwa Beach. Present were Mesdames Livingston Watrous, Joseph Andrews, Louie A. Beard and Harold S. Naylor. Capt. and Mrs. Ennis gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. George Nye, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Beard.

Mrs. Andrew E. Donovan was guest of honor Saturday at five o'clock tea given by Mrs. Waldo C. Potter, which included as guests all the ladies of the 1st Battalion of the 1st Field Artillery. Mrs. Ennis poured tea and later Mrs. Potter and Mrs. David L. Stone delighted the guests with a number of vocal selections, in duet and solo. The guests included Mesdames Cassels, Mason, Glassford, Marr, Beard, Jones, Dodds and Miss Fealy. Capt. and Mrs. Apple gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Colonel Sturgis, Captain Williams and Lieutenant Truby C. Martin. Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook had dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Winans, Lieut. and Mrs. Pillow, Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball.

Major and Mrs. Gose gave an evening auction party on New Year's Eve, when, after playing a number of rubbers, the party went to the club to welcome in the New Year. The winning scores for the evening were held by Captains Hunt and Sinclair and Lieutenant Hatie. The guests were Major and Mrs. Butts, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold, Lieutenant Hatie and Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. George M. Apple and Lieut. and Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell. Lieut. and Mrs. Rawson Warren entertained with dinner and auction for Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett and Lieut. and Mrs. Orville N. Tyler. Prizes were won by Captain Chitty and Lieutenant Tyler.

FORT ONTARIO NOTES.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 25, 1915.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met last week with Mrs. Burton and this week with Mrs. Bloombergh. The prize-winners were Mesdames Bloombergh, Diller, Burton and Dickinson. Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf., brigade commander, visited here during the past week and made an inspection of this battalion. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Dickinson had as dinner guests Thursday Major and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Bloombergh, Lieut. and Mrs. Welty and Mrs. Boritz.

Mrs. Murray entertained at bridge on Wednesday in honor of her visiting guest, Mrs. Robinson, of West Point. The appointments were pretty and novel, as the winners of the rubbers were presented with sewing accessories such as scissors, thimbles and thread to equip the beautiful silk embroidery bags found at each place. The guests were Mrs. Pell and Mrs. Wicks, of Oswego, and from the post, Mesdames Bloombergh, Smith, Burton, Parsons, Diller, Walling, Welty, Dickinson and Miss La Favour. Mrs. Walling and Mrs. Dickinson had as their guest on Thursday Miss Van Waldron, of the Fiske O'Hara Opera Company, which played at the Richardson theater. Miss Van Waldron was their neighbor when the 3d was stationed at Spokane, Wash.

It was with much regret that we read the order transferring Major Murray and Lieutenant Musham from the 3d to the 29th Infantry. They sail with that regiment for Panama in March. Lieut. Robert Coker, our former quartermaster, spent a day or two here en route to his new station at Madison Barracks. He was just returning from a leave spent with his parents at their home in Salem, Mass. Major Wahl was a business visitor to the post for a few hours on Friday. While here he stopped with Major and Mrs. Murray.

Capt. and Mrs. Burton have gone on fifteen days' leave to New York. They expect to visit friends at Governors Island before returning. Lieut. and Mrs. Walling entertained Major and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Robinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Welty at dinner on Saturday. The tea dances given each Saturday at the Pontiac Hotel have grown quite popular with the post people. Miss La Favour had as her guests there this week Mesdames Murray, Robinson and Smith.

Mrs. J. K. Parsons has returned from a visit to her home in Columbus, Ohio, where she has been with her father, who has been quite ill. She reports his condition as greatly improved. Capt. H. A. Smith is expected home in a few days from a visit at the home of his mother in Florida. Lieut. and Mrs. Welty entertained Lieutenant Coker at dinner during his short visit to the post.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 21, 1915.

Dr. and Mrs. Heeringen, Dr. and Mrs. Shine, the Misses Gallagher and Crone, Mesdames Duke, Cook, Bessell and Signora Bonillas were visitors in camp this week, from Don Luis and Bisbee. On Friday evening the 18th Infantry gave a reception and dance at the Bisbee-Warren Country Club, in honor of Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., who is to leave on foreign service this week. The regimental band, under Mr. Klein, furnished a program of twenty-eight numbers and played also during the reception. In the receiving line were Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Captain Major, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Dr. and Mrs. Shine and Mrs. Gallagher. From the regiment there were present Captain Winter, Captains Sheldon, Barnes, Major, Morrow, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Captain Hand, Lieutenants Brewster, Hunt, Olson, Case, Landis, Betcher, Rucker, Smith, Van Vliet, Lieut. and Mrs. Duke, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook; from the 10th Cavalry, Captain Richmond, Lieutenants O'Donnell and Dilworth; Lieutenants Raborg and Meyer, 9th Cav.; Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Royce and Sewald, 11th Inf.; Lieutenants Greenwald and Polk, Artillery, and many others from the Service. From Bisbee and Douglas were Mr. and Mrs. Sherman, Dr. and Mrs. Shine, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Ellingwood, Miss Mabel Kelly, Misses Murtagh and Kinsley, Miss Currie, sr., and Signora Bonillas, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Miss Crone, Miss Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Fitzgerald, Messrs. Hunter and O'Connor, Miss Beatrix Williams, Miss Goren, Miss Keoh, Mr. and Mrs. Oches and many others. Punch was served during the evening and dancing continued until one o'clock.

Lieutenants Smith, Rucker and Van Vliet were dinner guests in Warren, when Mr. and Mrs. Boughton entertained before the dance. Chaplain Winter, Captain Bryan, Captains Sheldon and Hand were dinner guests of Lieutenant Case in Bisbee before the Country Club dance. Owing to change of station by Lieutenant Duke, who has joined Company G at Don Luis, Lieutenant Van Vliet has been appointed secretary of the regimental mess. Mr. and Mrs. Pelton, Mr. Albert, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Herenden were guests at the Country Club dance on Friday. Lieutenants Patch and Jewett have returned from leave. Lieutenants Ellis, Garey and Dusenbury have joined from foreign service. Lieutenant Faulkner has been attached to Company L.

Captain Morrow and Lieutenant Raborg were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter at their home in Warren before the dance. Colonel Rogers and Captain Leonori were visitors in Bisbee this week, when they were entertained by Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck with a banquet. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Warren, entertained at dinner Tuesday, in Warren, for Captains Hand and Leonori and Captain Bryan. They were after-



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ward guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Buckwalter. Captain Lloyd, 6th Art., and Capt. E. T. Smith, 5th Art., were dinner guests at regimental headquarters Wednesday, when Major Hersey entertained in their honor.

Captain Leonori has been appointed camp ordnance officer, vice Major Rice. Chaplain Dickson was a supper guest at headquarters Sunday evening. General Davis and Lieutenant Olson motored to Douglas Wednesday, to select and lay out the camp for our brigade, which goes there early next week. We are to move by battalions, one from each of the three regiments, the troops marching. This on account of shortage in transportation. It is rumored that the Company I kitchen, formed of fascines, will be taken in a freight car.

The 1st Battalion mess entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Captain Major, who left next day for Texas City, New York and China. Those present were Captains Worilow, Sheldon, Barnes, Peyton, Morrow and Lieutenants Brewer, Patch, Betcher, Case and Landis. Lieutenant Case visited in Douglas and Huachuca this week and Lieutenant Landis rode over to Douglas to see a few friends. Mrs. Van Vliet and John Huff, jr., have arrived in Bisbee and are staying at the Copper Queen Hotel. Mrs. Andres and Ed, jr., have taken apartments in Don Luis, where now we have quite a little colony. To-morrow evening the Country Club will give a dance in honor of the regiment. We expect to spend the winter in Douglas and later go to El Paso, but we are hoping for Eastern stations when the border trouble has been settled.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp of the U.S. Troops, Naco, Ariz., Jan. 18, 1915.

Captain McConnell, from a month's leave in New York returned to the regiment Jan. 13 and has resumed his duties as adjutant. Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, late 10th Inf., joined the regiment Jan. 13. He has been assigned to Company E, relieving Captain Van Schaick, 7th Inf., attached, who takes command of Company H temporarily. Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, transferred from 15th Inf., joined the 11th Wednesday. He has been assigned to Company L and will temporarily act as signal officer.

Two of the regimental ladies have joined their husbands, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Lieut. John R. Baxter, having taken up her residence at Bisbee, while Mrs. Dowell, wife of Lieut. C. M. Dowell, is at the Fike Ranch. The 18th Infantry on Jan. 15 gave a most enjoyable dance at the Warren Country Club in honor of Capt. Duncan K. Major, jr., who leaves the 18th shortly for foreign service. Attending from this regiment were Captain Schoeffel, Lieutenants Walthall, Royce and Baxter. Several of the officers spent the week-end at Bisbee, among them being Lieutenants Delaplane, Tobias, Roberts and Baxter.

The 2d Battalion of the regiment has been assigned to outpost duty, relieving the 10th Cavalry and taking charge of bomb proofs No. 1-2-2A. This morning the Mexican troops, under command of General Calles, left Naco Sonora, bound for Agua Prieta, leaving the town deserted. They were accompanied by Major Dade's squadron, 9th Cavalry, which will march on the American side of the line.

Lieut. James R. Jacobs, 28th Inf., attached to Company A, has been sent to the hospital at Fort Huachuca for treatment.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 18, 1915.

Mrs. H. R. Mills and small daughter, Frances, returned Dec. 31 from Mrs. Mills's home in Tetona, Fla., where Mrs. Mills has been visiting some months. Lieut. J. A. Barry gave a delightful stag luncheon Thursday for Capt. R. C. Foy, Dr. H. R. Mills, Lieuts. E. W. Taulbee and H. R. Adair. Mrs. N. R. Dudley arrived Dec. 31 from West Point, N.Y., where she had been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Thummel, and is now the guest of her son, Lieut. N. G. Finch.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner gave an attractive dinner to the members of the M.S.S. class of 1913, now stationed at the post, and of which class Lieutenant Turner was a member, Dec. 31. The color scheme of pink and silver was carried out in the attractive table decorations, and on each place-card was written, by Mrs. Turner, a most clever limerick pertaining to each guest. The guests included Lieuts. and Mesdames W. W. West, V. S. Foster, J. T. Kennedy, Mrs. Weaver and Lieutenant Doak.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Wagner gave a charming tea Dec. 31 for Lieuts. and Mesdames A. E. Wilbourn, E. G. Cullum, Clarence Lininger, Marshall Magruder, H. D. Chamberlin, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Mrs. E. A. Garlington. The New Year's Eve hop, held in the post hall Dec. 31, was a great success. A large Christmas tree, strung with electric lights and hung with tin horns, stood upon the stage; numerous small evergreen trees and red crepe paper were used in the decorations, which were under direction of Lieuts. I. P. Swift and N. G. Finch. Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes received with Mrs. E. A. Garlington and Mrs. N. R. Dudley. On the stroke of midnight the hall was plunged in darkness and 1915 in electric lights was seen suspended over the stage. A large, smiling moon also put in its appearance and furnished its light for several dances. New Year's Day was celebrated by numerous eggnog parties and "at homes." Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes were at home to the officers of the post from eleven a.m. to twelve. They were assisted by Mesdames Rivers, Garlington and Dudley, who received with Mrs. Rhodes, and by Mesdames Cullum, Wilbourn, Baird, Magruder, Danielson and Miss Olive Gray, who assisted in the dining room. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Harvey were at home in the afternoon, their guests including Major and Mrs. Rhodes, Capt. and Mesdames Rehkopf, Ryan,

Degan, Richmond, Lieuts. and Mesdames Baird, Barry, Brown, Chamberlin, Cheney, Cullum, Collins, Foster, McGee, Magruder, Merchant, Scott, Swift, Wagner, Walker, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Scofield, Engel, Taulbee and Finch. Mrs. Rehkopf served.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner gave a delightful eggnog party Friday afternoon. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers served, assisted by Mesdames Foster, West and Kennedy. The guests included Capt. and Mesdames Richmond, Ryan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Wilbourn, Merchant, Lininger, West, Mills, Danielson, Mrs. T. D. Dickson, Miss Savage, Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Miss Olive Gray, Mrs. Marybell White, Miss Corcoran, Mrs. Clopton, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. H. R. Adair, S. W. Scofield, V. P. Erwin and J. C. R. Schwenck. Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers was also "at home" New Year's Day.

Major and Mrs. G. P. White left Jan. 1 for Fort Leavenworth, where Major White will attend school. Miss White will remain in the post for a few weeks as guest of Mrs. F. G. Turner and Miss Helen Welsh. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry gave a dinner Jan. 1 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift. Mrs. G. B. Hunter was dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond Friday. Lieut. N. G. Finch and Mrs. N. B. Dudley gave a jolly dinner Friday, Jan. 1, for Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder and Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan were dinner guests Jan. 1 of Mr. and Mrs. George Rockwell, of Junction City. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George returned Jan. 2 from their visit to Mrs. George's parents in Topeka, Kas. Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Mills had Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan as dinner guests Jan. 2. Mrs. Margee and small daughter left Jan. 3 for France to join Lieutenant Margetta, 6th F.A., who is stationed with a French field battery. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a supper for Capt. and Mrs. John J. Ryan Jan. 3. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave a supper Sunday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner, Mrs. Weaver, Miss White and Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck. The Mounted Service School reopened Jan. 4. Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf gave a delightful bridge tea Jan. 5 for Mesdames C. H. Harvey, Marshall Magruder and R. M. Cheney.

Miss Curtis and Miss Leona Curtis, from Topeka, Kas., arrived Jan. 6, to be house guests of Miss Leona Curtis's sister, Mrs. C. P. George. A meeting was held Jan. 6 in Carr Hall and a bridge club was formed to meet every Wednesday at the members' homes. The members include Mesdames Barry, Brown, Cheney, Crane, Corey, Degen, Foster, Harvey, George, Kennedy, Magruder, McGee, Rehkopf, Raymond, Scott, McClellan, Frankenger, Welsh, Turner, Collins, Mills and Walker. Mrs. Harding Polk and two children, accompanied by her sister, Miss Polly Fleming, returned Jan. 7 from Burlington, Iowa, Mrs. Polk's home, where she had been visiting during the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane gave a delightful dinner Jan. 7 for Capt. and Mrs. Corey and Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George gave a delightful tea Jan. 8 to meet Miss Dolly Curtis and Miss Leona Curtis; the guests included Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Winfree, Engel, Adair, Scofield, Stewart, Loneragan, Kobbé, Taulbee, Odell, Finch, Schwenck, Erwin and Raynor. Lieut. and Mrs. George were hosts at another delightful tea Jan. 9 for their house guests and Lieuts. and Mesdames Magruder, Merchant, Wilbourn, Collins, Cullum, Chamberlin, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. R. S. Welsh, Miss Welsh, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and N. G. Finch.

Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf gave a tea Jan. 9 in honor of Miss Polly Fleming, house guest of Mrs. Harding Polk; Mrs. C. H. Harvey and Mrs. Harding Polk served. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Baird, Misses Olive Gray, Clarissa Ryan, Mary Bowen, Helen Welsh and Marybell White, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Winfree, Donnelly, Scofield, Stewart, Loneragan, Kobbé, Taulbee, Odell, Finch, Schwenck, Erwin and Raynor. A large party of post people motored out to the "Bungalow" Saturday evening, Jan. 9, as guests of Capt. R. C. Foy and Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and Herman Kobbé for dancing and a general good time. Among those present were Lieuts. and Mesdames Merchant, George, Chamberlin, Polk, Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City; Lieut. E. H. Hicks and Miss Paula Hicks, Miss Dolly Curtis, Miss Gray, Miss White, Miss Leona Curtis and Miss Fleming, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. T. C. Loneragan, Kobbé, Winfree, Adair, Erwin and Odell.

Miss Clarissa Ryan and Miss Mary Bowen, who had been the house guests of Miss Evelyn Bailey in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., returned Jan. 9. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond gave a dinner Jan. 9 for Lieuts. and Mesdames Scott and Baird, Lieuts. J. T. Donnelly and P. W. Stewart, Miss Olive Gray, house guest of Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, left for her home in Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 10. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, Miss Curtis, Miss Leona Curtis, Miss Fleming, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieutenants Loneragan and Erwin, Lieut. Harold Hicks, 6th F.A., holiday guest of his sister, Miss Paula Hicks, of Junction City, left Jan. 10 for his station in Brownsville, Texas.

Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers gave a beautifully appointed supper Jan. 10 for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton and Mrs. G. K. Hunter, who is house guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder entertained Mrs. N. R. Dudley, Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. N. G. Finch and F. W. Stewart with a supper Jan. 10. Mrs. H. I. Raymond had bridge Monday for Mesdames N. R. Dudley, D. E. Aultman and G. K. Hunter. Miss Mary Bowen, house guest of Miss Clarissa Ryan, left for her home in Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 12. Miss Leona Curtis returned Jan. 12 to her home in Topeka, Kas. Mrs. W. R. Clopton and three children left Jan. 12 for Columbus, N.M., to join Captain Clopton. Miss Corcoran, house guest of her sister, Mrs. Clopton, returned to her home in Lynn, Mass. Mr. Hunter, guest of Mrs. G. B. Hunter, left Jan. 10 for Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Harding Polk gave a tea Tuesday for Mesdames Chamberlin, Cullum, Garlington, Richmond, Lininger, Swift, Kennedy, Misses Ryan and Fleming. Mrs. Savage and Mrs. Stewart, guests of Mrs. Stewart's daughter, Mrs. T. D. Dixon, left for Kansas City Jan. 10. Lieut. G. S. Patton gave a delightful dinner as a surprise celebration of the birthday anniversary of Mrs. Patton on Jan. 10. His guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster and Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee. Mrs. D. E. Aultman gave a bridge tea Jan. 12 in honor of Mrs. G. K. Hunter and for Mesdames Barry, Corey, Degen, Foster, Dudley, Harvey, Magruder, Scott, McClellan, Frankenger and Walker. Mesdames Dixon, Swift, Ryan and Rivers came in for tea. Prizes were won by Mrs. V. S. Foster and Mrs. D. H. Scott. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. W. Corey gave a delightful dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane, Mrs. R. S. Welsh and Miss Welsh.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied by Major R. E. L. Michie, arrived Jan. 13 to make a short visit to General Scott's son, Lieut. D. H. Scott, and also to make an inspection of the Mounted Service School. All the classes of the M.S.S. gave an exhibition ride in the riding hall Wednesday morning in honor of General Scott. A marked improvement in the riding was noticed and the jumping was excellent. Lieut. and Mrs. E. L. Gruber returned to the post Jan. 13 to pack up their household goods prior to leaving for Fort Sill, Lieutenant Gruber's station. Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond had Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn as dinner guests Jan. 13. Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Major R. E. L. Michie left Jan. 14 for Washington, D.C.

Lieut. F. G. Turner, who had been spending a leave with Mrs. Turner, left Jan. 14 to join his regiment in Columbus, N.M. Capt. J. B. W. Corey left to join his battery Jan. 14. Mrs. George K. Hunter, house guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Hunter, left Jan. 14 for Fort Leavenworth, to visit before joining Colonel Hunter. Mrs. Willard Holebrook arrived Jan. 14 to be the guest of her niece, Mrs. W. W. West, for a few days. Mrs. C. P. George gave a tea Jan. 14 for her aunt, Miss Curtis, and for Mesdames Barry, Wilbourn, Lininger, Foster, Wagner, Kennedy, Dudley, Rhodes, Crane, Cullum, Richmond, Patton, West and Merchant. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant gave a dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf, Miss Curtis and Lieut. V. R. Erwin. The woodwork and booths used in decorating the post gymnasium for the Red Cross bazaar, held early in December, have been removed and the first skating party since November was held in the gymnasium Thursday evening. Those skating were Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Cullum, Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Mrs. Harding Polk, Mrs. Garlington, Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Collins, Miss Ryan, Miss Fleming and Miss White, Lieuts. J. C. R. Schwenck, H. R. Adair, Herman Kobbé and S. W. Scofield. After skating bowling was enjoyed and later the party was entertained at the club. An informal hop was held in the Post Hall Jan. 15.



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THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 26. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a) 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleaves. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward H. Durell. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At La Romana, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.Y. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. William V. Pratt. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant and Warrington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PATERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernon. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Benjamin F. Tilley. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Lamson, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At Key West, Fla.

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F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. Sailed Jan. 25 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.
REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At Key West, Fla.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. Sailed Jan. 25 from Charleston, S.C., for Key West, Fla.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Almirante Bay.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Almirante Bay.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Fulton, in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Charleston, S.C.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Charleston, S.C.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At Charleston, S.C.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At Charleston, S.C.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Kohange. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. En route from the Atlantic coast to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship

of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. John J. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the west coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed Jan. 23 from Bremerton, Wash., for San Francisco, Cal.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George V. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the west coast of Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Diego, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Habbrock. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Hongkong, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.
MOHICAN (storeship). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed Jan. 22 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Buffalo has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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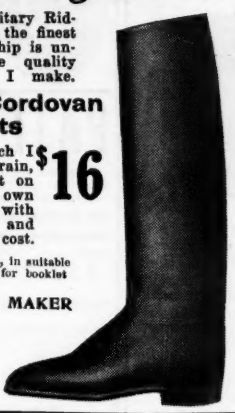
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NEW YORK



HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Maxwell, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed Jan. 24 from Piraeus, Greece, for Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.
NANSAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Preaux, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Balboa, Canal Zone, en route to Philippines. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed Jan. 21 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 9 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SALER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. Sailed Jan. 25 from Norfolk, Va., for Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

[Note.—We omit the receiving and station ships, Fish Commission steamers, torpedo vessels in ordinary, tugs,

vessels out of commission, Naval Militia vessels and Marine Corps stations this week. The only changes since we published these lists in our last issue were the following: Supply at Manila; Bailey and Biddle, repairing at Norfolk; Arapaho and Tillamook, Mare Island, Cal.; Iroquois at San Diego, Cal. The changes in the Marine Corps stations are these: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long commands the 1st Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville the 2d Regiment. Col. Charles A. Doyen commands the marine barracks at Washington, and Capt. Louis M. Gulick commands the marine barracks at the navy yard, Washington.]

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 678.)

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; Cos. A and C, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Co. D, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
15th Inf.—Hqrs. band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H, Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; E, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; C, D, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas. Will relieve the 29th Infantry in New York.
29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama in March, 1915.
30th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

AN ARMY ANECDOTE.

I wish to relate a bit of conversation I actually had with the C.O. at a post where I was stationed fifteen years ago. It always struck my friends as being a bit funny and such incidents are always appreciated.

It was Saturday morning. Inspection was over in my company, and we were on old guard police for the day and had assembled out in front and near the guardhouse, waiting for the police sergeant to arrive to issue us tools and assign us to police duty. The C.O., a tall, fine specimen of the frontier days, persuading the Indians to lead a life of hesitation, came strolling down, flipping a four-inch goatee straight out at us every three or four steps like a soldier aiming his rifle.

Colonel: "Who is in charge here?"
Sergeant: "I am, sir," stepping forward and saluting.

Colonel: What are all these men doing here?"

Sergeant: "Waiting for the police sergeant to assign them to duty."

Colonel: "Where is the police sergeant?"
Sergeant: "Standing inspection with his company."

Colonel: "Sergeant, this is wasting time. The police sergeant may be detained by his company commander, sick, on pass, dead, absent. See here, now, don't you know of something for these men to be about?"

Sergeant: "Only one, sir; that is, meet the eleven o'clock boat. But I don't know if she is up in drydock, quarantine, burned up, sunk or —"

Colonel: "Young man, do you see that guardhouse over there? For a little more I'd put you in!"

The old gentleman wheeled about quickly, pointing his goatee straight at the door knob on an outside entrance to his pantry, advanced and disappeared.

J. T.

A SOLUTION.

Zealous Sentry: "Afraid I can't let you go by without the password, sir."

Irate Officer: "But confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough. I'm Major Jones."

Sentry: "Can't help it, sir; must have the password."

Voice from the guard tent: "Oh, don't stand arguing all night, Bill; shoot 'im."—Tatler (London).

That the mule is coming into his own in this foreign war is indicated by this description of him given by a British soldier from the front: "Nothing ever hurts a mule short of a bullet or shell. Physical impact, heat or cold, or drought, or damp, it is all the same. They are a little fastidious about drink, but they deserve one indulgence, and a wise staff officer will give them a place up stream for watering above

the cavalry. For hardiness nothing can touch them. They are as fit in Tibet as in the Sudan, as composed in a blizzard on the Nathu-la as in a sandstorm at Wadi Halfa. And I knew that every word he said was true. I had sat a transport cart through the torrents of Jammu and had lost a mule over a precipice in a mountain pass beyond the Himalayas. It lay half buried in the snow all night with the thermometer below zero. In the morning it was dragged up by ropes and began complacently grazing."

Munsey's for February publishes an illustrated article on the American Army, by Judson C. Welliver, which concludes thus: "Switzerland has succeeded in devising a military plan that seems perfectly adapted to the needs of a democracy. There is in it no menace of the domination of a military caste, such as many anti-militarists have feared in this country. Its experience proves that a democracy may train its whole manhood for the duties of war so that it can be practically exempt from all fear of foreign aggression, and yet be in no danger of militarism. To establish for the United States some system akin to this of Switzerland; to provide a popular and democratic army; to make this nation a military power without making it militaristic, is the earnest desire of many of the students of our present problems. It may be taken for granted that we shall never have a great standing army. That we may have some such organization of Regular Army and adequate reserve, supplemented by a Militia system based on the Swiss model, is the hope of many men prominent in making our national policies. They propose to press the issue until it shall have adequate attention."

The New York Sun has contradicted the statement of Rear Admiral Chadwick published last week to the effect that England derived its national air of "God Save the King" from Germany and now appears Mr. Poultny Bigelow in a letter to the Sun in which he says: "Germany has no national anthem; nor has she had any since the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. Prussia adopted the music of the British national anthem in 1795, after it had been current in London for a generation. The occasion for adopting this glorious hymn from England was one shameful to Prussia and about which the least said is the soonest mended. A Hohenzollern of to-day. Were it not that your space is too precious, I could give you a list of German soldier songs that are sung a dozen times to the once of this 'Heil dir im Sieges Glanz!' These opening lines damn the song to every true German. What we need in our country to-day is a good ringing marching song like 'Tipperary'—written and composed by genuine Americans—but maybe Admiral Chadwick regards this also as a breach of neutrality."

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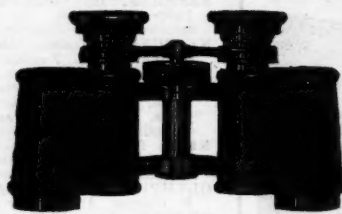
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